The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3977 號七十七百九千三第 日八初月七庚 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1870. 西拜禮 四月八英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Aug. 3, FORMOSA, Brit. str., 710, Hockin, Foochow July 31st, Amoy 1st August, and Swatow 2nd, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Aug. 3, LORD MACAULAY, Brit. sh., 846, John Care, London 14th April, General.—GILMAN & Co.

Aug. 3, SOPHIE, Brit. bk., 470, T. G. Green, Bombay 25th July, and Singapore 23rd July, General.—ORDER.

Aug. 3, DWINA, North Ger. bk., 270, H. H. von Rittern, Foochow 23rd July, Ballast.—E. SCHELLHASS & Co.

Aug. 3, JANE, Brit. bk., 341, Le Bas, Saigon 25th July, Rice.—ORDER.

Aug. 3, WALTER, Siam. bk., 257, J. Wotherspoon, Bangkok 20th July, General.—CHINESE.

Departures.

Aug. 3, SUWONADA, str., for Singapore, &c.
Aug. 3, ANNE, for Guam.
Aug. 3, BENEFACTRESS, for Yokohama.
Aug. 3, GEORGES, for San Francisco.
Aug. 3, INVINCIBLE, for Manila.
Aug. 3, LAMMERMUIR, for Manila.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 3RD.
Helen Morris, for Bangkok.
Amoy, for Chefoo.

Passengers.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Columbian*, to-day, at noon:—

FIRST CLASS.
For Melbourne.—Mr. A. F. Chambers.
For Marseilles.—Mr. R. D. Willis.
For Southampton.—Commodore Price, R.N., and one European Servant.

SECOND CLASS.
For Singapore.—Mr. F. Morris and one Native.
For Southampton.—Mr. A. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Buttle, Mr. R. Williams, and Mr. James.

Per *Jane*, from Saigon,—
37 Chinese.

Reports.

The British bark *Jane* reports first part moderate breezes from S.W. with squalls in the afternoon, latter part light from Westward and unsettled looking weather.

Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

NOTICE.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 15th inst., for the construction of TWO NEW BOILERS for the Spanish Steam Man-of-war *MARQUES DE LA VICTORIA*.

Plan and specifications can be seen in the Chancellery of the Consulate.

T. ORTUÑO,
Consul for Spain.
14d 1433 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

SHARE No. 147, (the premia contributed being $180) has been placed in the hands of the Directors FOR SALE. Sealed tenders for the purchase of same, marked "Tender for Share No. 147," will be received at the Society's Offices until SATURDAY, the 13th.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.
15d 1415 Hongkong, 30th July, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remetal them in their Stone Docks (with Caisson gates), at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.

By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY, in 1 doz. Cases.
Martell's BRANDY, " 1 " "
Fine OLD PORT, " 1 " "
Superior SHERRY, " 1 " "
Fine YORK HAMS.

Apply on board the British ship *Invincible*.
1w 1349 Hongkong, 18th July, 1870.

"CANTON HOTEL."

THE undersigned having been appointed by its new *Proprietors* manager of the above Hotel, begs to notify the Public in General that the Hotel has undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements have been added for the conforts of its visitors.

Due regard has paid in the selection of intelligent and attentive servants.

A Billiard Room, with a magnificent table and a bar, where wines and spirits of the best quality can always be obtained.

Ice cream may also be had in the evenings of the ensuing summer.

The undersigned trusts that the new arrangements will secure the desired comfort to visitors, and no exertions on his and on the part of persons employed by him will be wanting to insure the same.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
Canton, 1st August, 1870.

THE undersigned is also authorized to state that the proprietors will not hold responsible for any debt that may have been contracted by the former proprietors, prior to 1st August, 1870.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
1m 1422]

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from W. H. FORBES, Esq., to offer for private Sale,
A Gentleman's Riding HORSE.
A Lady's Riding HORSE.
Both Arabs, young and perfectly sound.
tf 1271 Hongkong, 4th July, 1870.

WANTED, an English or German NURSE-MAID.—Apply to the Messageries Imperiales Offices.
tf 1229 Hongkong, 29th June, 1870.

HONGKONG LIGHTERING AND STORAGE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

THE above Company having made considerable addition to their fleet of CARGO BOATS, and being now in thorough working order, are prepared to take the ENTIRE DISCHARGE OF VESSELS resorting to this port:—that is, to find Stevedorage, Boats, Coolies for storing, Clerks to superintend discharge, and Godown and Insurance for Ten (10) days; all to be covered by *one charge*.

The Company feel sure that, by their mode of delivery, a great saving in time is effected and robbery prevented.

They are the only Public Company in Hongkong, that possess really safe boats for discharging ships in any weather.

Godowns situated on and near Peddar's Wharf.

All particulars may be had of
J. B. HOOK, SON & Co.
tf 1036 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. R. ROWETT.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. | Thomas Pyke, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3 per Share on which $50 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
tf 235 Hongkong, 4th February, 1870.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Call of Twenty five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, is payable on the 1st day of JULY next, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
tf 1004 Hongkong, 1st June, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged.

Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1296 Hongkong, 8th July, 1870.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 16% per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders, held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after Wednesday next, the 20th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1348 Hongkong, 16th July, 1870.

BRITISH-INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
In connection with the
ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE
FALMOUTH GIBRALTAR AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND THE
MARSEILLES, ALGIERS AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Direct Submarine communication with EGYPT, EUROPE, ENGLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES.

Reduction of Rates.

THE Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Line being now open for traffic, the following reduction of rates will be made from the 1st July, 1870.

The words "*via Red Sea*" should always be written in the preamble.

Tariff from Galle.

Countries	20 words. £.	s.	10 words. £.	s.
Aden	20	12	14	4
Algeria	30	0	12	0
Austria & Hungary	28	12	18	12
Baden	28	12	18	12
Barbary, Tripoli, and Bengbazi	29	8	18	0
Bavaria	28	12	18	12
Belgium	29	4	19	4
Corfu	29	4	19	4
Denmark	28	12	18	12
Egypt	25	12	17	12
France	29	4	19	4
Germany (North)	28	12	18	12
Gibraltar	30	12	20	12
Great Britain & Ireland	30	12	20	12
Greece	29	10	19	10
Hohenzollern and Wurtemburg	28	12	18	12
Holland	28	12	18	12
Italy	28	0	18	0
London	30	8	20	8
Luxemburg	29	0	19	0
Malta	25	12	15	12
Norway	29	0	19	0
Papal States	28	0	18	0
Portugal	31	4	21	4
Russia, Europe	26	0	16	0
" Caucasus	32	8	22	8
" West of Tomsk	34	8	24	8
" East of Tomsk	37	12	27	12
Servia	28	8	18	8
Spain	30	12	20	12
Sweden	28	10	18	10
Switzerland	28	8	18	8
Tunis	30	0	20	0
Turkey, Asia Seaports	31	4	21	4
" Inland	33	0	23	0
" Europe	29	4	19	4
United Principalities	28	0	18	0

For further particulars, apply to
GEO. B. STACEY,
General Superintendent, Bombay.
4w 1326]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to *Pottinger Street*, No. 3, corner of *Queen's Road.*

HESSE & Co.
1w 1425 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

Intimations.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. DELBANCO, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors.—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
J. B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow,	Messrs.	BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy,	"	ELLES & Co.
Foochow,	"	OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo,	"	DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang,	"	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo,	"	FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki,	"	ALT & Co.
Yokohama,	"	SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobé,	"	BROWNE & Co.
Saigon,	"	HAUSCHILD & SÖRNSEN.
Singapore,	"	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang,	"	A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin,		JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues, Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 30th March, 1870. tf 612.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY.
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., establishied in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 " "	1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

MACEWEN & Co.
Have for Sale, ex late arrivals—

CHINA Breakfast SERVICES.
Dinner SETS. Toilet SETS.
Coal SCOOPS, for Dining and Drawing Rooms.
Exhibition Steak DISHES.
Crystal BISCUIT BOXES.
Wedgwood SAUCEPANS.
Block Tin Dish COVERS, with E.P. Handles.
Block Tin Tea and Coffee POTS.
Sponge BATHS.
Kerosine Table LAMPS and CHANDELIERS.
Electro Plated Cruet STANDS, Liqueur STANDS, Pickle STANDS.
Electro Plated Sugar BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, Butter DISHES.
Electro Plated Dish COVERS, Ice PAILS, Tea and Coffee POTS.
Electro Plated Dinner and Dessert FORKS and SPOONS.
Electro Plated Ice PITCHERS, elegant new American patterns.
GLASSWARE.
Table LINEN.
BASS'S ALE, in Hogsheads, Barrels, and Kilderkins.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in bottle.
Copying PRESSES, Foolscap size.
Coloured GLASS.
Manila CORDAGE.

Via Suez Canal,—
India Rubber BELTING for MACHINERY from 2 in. to 11 in.
Leather do. from 1¼ in. to 4 in.
13, *Queen's Road Central.*
131 Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 4th August, 1870, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of Meerschaum, Briar Wood and other PIPES.
Cases American TOBACCO.
Boxes Solace TOBACCO.
PORTER and ALE, in barrels of 4 doz. each.
Cases GIN.
Rolls LEATHER.
Bags GRAM.
Lefaucheux REVOLVERS.
Coffee MILLS.
CORKSCREWS.
Framed PRINTS.
Iron TACKS.
Sealing WAX.
Letter and Note PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
Printed MUSLINS, White and Bordered HANDKERCHIEFS.
White and Black TIES, GLOVES, &c. &c.
2 Coils Hawser laid COIR ROPE.
5 Cases No. 2 Manila CIGARS.
And Sundry other GOODS.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1441 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, *Queen's Road,*

TO-MORROW,
the 5th instant, at noon,—

An Invoice of Coward's Oilman's STORES, comprising MUSTARD, SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, PICKLES, SAUCES, CAPERS, OLIVES, Lemon SYRUP, JAM, JELLIES, Tart FRUIT, PEEL, CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS, ALMONDS, TAPIOCA, Pearl BARLEY, ARROWROOT, OATMEAL, MACCARONI, BLOATERS, &c.

25 Cases BITTERS, 1 Case CAVIARE, 2 Casks each 10 kits Sill's BUTTER, Grass Cutting SHEARS, Glass PLATES and TUMBLERS; 10 Casks each Pints and Quarts Guinness's STOUT, and Pints and Quarts Bass's ALE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1448 Hongkong, 4th August, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from C. BERTRAND, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, *Caine Road*, on

FRIDAY,
the 12th August, at noon,—

The Elegant and Durable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, all from the best Paris manufacturers and well seasoned to this climate) comprising handsome Marqueterie CHIFFONIERES with white marble tops, Inlaid Ebony Centre and Card TABLES, Marqueterie JARDINIERE, Gilt Drawing Room CHAIRS, Ebony TABLE with Fern Stand, CHAIRS and COUCHES covered with Cerise damask, Cerise Window CURTAINS, Velvet CARPET, &c.

A Suite of Dining-room FURNITURE, in Pearwood, comprising TABLE, CHAIRS and handsomely inlaid SIDEBOARD. Suites of Bedroom FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany and Rosewood BEDSTEADS, Single and Double with spring and other MATTRESSES, Rosewood WARDROBE with Mirror front, Rosewood CHAIRS, ARM-CHAIRS and COUCHES Covered with striped Rep, Rosewood CHESTS of DRAWERS and WHAT-NOTS, TABLE in bird's eye Maple, Mahogany TABLE, WARDROBE, ESCRITOIRE, CHESTS of DRAWERS, &c.

Straw Stem GLASSWARE, Dessert SERVICE, PIANO.

&c., &c., &c.

(The whole to be on view from the morning of the 10th.)

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1374 Hongkong, 25th July, 1870.

HER Majesty's Vessels "*CORMORANT*" and "*RIFLEMAN*" will be sold by Auction, by Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer, at the Naval Yard, Hongkong, on

THURSDAY,
the 11th August, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The following are the particulars:—

"*CORMORANT.*" She is of 695 Tons measurement, 200 H.P. Nominal; working up to 560 Actual. Engines, horizontal directing acting, by Napier & Co., Glasgow; with Spare Gear complete, and metal Screw in good condition. Also, 2 Fighting and 2 high Boilers, with Fittings, Mountings, Spanners, Tools, &c., complete.

Will be sold as she stands, with all her Masts and Yards, Rigging, one suit of Sails, two Bower Anchors, one hundred fathoms of Chain Cable, &c., &c.

"*RIFLEMAN,*" 486 Tons, 100 H.P. She is three-mast Schooner rigged (standing wire Rigging complete); has all her Masts and Yards, one suit of Sails, two Anchors, one hundred and sixty two fathoms of Chain Cable, Davits, Stanchions, &c. The Boilers (2) are good, but the Engines require repair.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A. H. PRICE,
Naval Storekeeper.
Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1870. [1114

CARD.

MR. M. GRAY, 621 & 623, Clay St., San Francisco, respectfully announces to the American and European residents of China, the completion of such facilities, as enable him to supply, and guarantee, articles in his line in San Francisco at Manufacturer's Local Rates.

Agency by Appointment for
STEINWAY & SONS, NEW YORK,
and other fine makers of
GRAND, SQUARE, & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SONS,
and other makers of
PARLOR ORGANS, MELODEONS, &c.
BAND INSTRUMENTS.

And a complete stock of all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings, Sheet Music and Books.
At Wholesale and Retail.

All instruments carefully tested and packed in a thorough manner. 3m 1410 June 29

With possession from 15th August next.

THE desirable PREMISES at present in the occupation of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., as their Auction Room. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1283 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

IMPORTANT FOR YAGHTSMEN AND OTHERS.

SWIMMING and LIFE PRESERVING WAISTCOATS.

A new INVENTION, registered in the United States.

On view and for Sale at
KOSS & Co.
tf 1334 Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND Extra Grand Trichord PIANO-FORTE, built by Collard and Collard expressly for this Climate, in very good order, with a complete set of new Strings, Cover, &c.

Also, a second-hand Square PIANO-FORTE, in Rose Wood Case, by Broadwood, in very good order, with Cover. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1052 Hongkong, 7th June, 1870.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the Head Office of the BANK, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th day of August proximo, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1870.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
22d 1376 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of August proximo (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
25d 1369 Hongkong, 21st July, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with the 27th and 31st Clauses of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Second Call of Fifty Dollars per Share is payable *on the 22nd day of August next*, at the Hongkong Branch of the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged upon all calls paid after that day.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 22nd day of August, both days inclusive.

By order,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
38d 1342 15th July, 1870.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Shareholders are reminded that in accordance with the 35th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the *Second* Call of Fifty Dollars per share will be payable on the First day of September, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all Calls paid *after that day.*

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
37d 1393 Hongkong, 26th July, 1870.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of 12% (*Twelve per cent.*) has been declared on the net premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1869.

POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date, to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 590 Hongkong, 26th March, 1870.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 718 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMLANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANÇAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective
Capital of 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO by STEAMER, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8% net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1324 Hongkong, 14th July, 1870.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE valuable property, and Ship-chandlery business of the late THOMAS THOMPSON.

At Foochow—the property consists of:—

A nice roomed House, at the lower part of the settlement, now tenanted as an Ice Manufactory, and formerly known as the "Commercial Hotel."

And on Pagoda Island—

Large and Substantial House and Store Premises, Godowns with Storage for 2000 Tons. Two private Residences and Garden Ground.

To Storekeepers.—A coal-trade is combined with the Store; also Water and Ballast Boats; the Business has been favorably known for many years, and is now in regular working order.

To Capitalists.—This property has extensive river frontage, ample room for improvements, and is without exception the very best situation at the anchorage for Bonded Ware Houses, or a Steam Packet Agency.

The fullest information on application to
M. E. THOMPSON,
Sole Executrix.
tf 927]

Intimations.

S. W. SHARP,
Late of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Service, at Whampoa,

BEGS most respectfully to inform Ship Masters and others visiting the port in question, that he has opened his house in Bamboo Town as a General Store, and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—Goods bought and sold on Commission.
3m 1426 Whampoa, 1st August, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

CHINA-SEA, SAIGON, AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 19th day of August next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
32d 1350 Hongkong, 18th July, 1870.

CHINA-SEA, SAIGON, AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of August next at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the statement of Accounts with the report of the Directors, of declaring a dividend and the election of Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
32d 1351 Hongkong, 18th July, 1870.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 19th August, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts, the Report of the Directors, and for declaring a Dividend.

By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
25d 1383 Hongkong, 26th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be Closed from the 5th to the 19th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
25d 1384 Hongkong, 26th July, 1870.

FOR SALE, at No. 213, *Queen's Road East*, 40 tons of Pig IRON, 3000 Boiler TUBES, 2½ in. to 3½ in., advancing by a ¼, Low Moor Iron of sizes and thicknesses, Sheet Copper Rivets, &c.

S. SPEECHLY.
1m 1394 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Cutter Racing YACHT, quite new, by the celebrated builders Messrs. A. Hall & Co., Aberdeen. She is Coppered and Copper-fastened, and beautifully finished in every respect. Sails and everything complete. Apply to Captain HODGE, ship *Lufra*, or to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1371 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1870.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'s best dry CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and Magnums; Sparkling MOSELLE, quarts and pints; Superior Old COGNAC; CLARET; Amontillado, Amoroso, and other descriptions of SHERRY.

ADOLPHE COLLIN CHAMPAGNE quarts and pints, Hockheimer, Niersteiner.

HUNT'S Superior Old PORT, in 3 dozen Cases.

WARRE BROTHERS Amontillado and Superior dry Pale SHERRY.

DEVENISH'S Champagne ALE, in Casks of 4 dozen quarts. Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE.
East Point Godowns.
1m 1430 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

SMITH & WESSON'S REVOLVERS.
Lefaucheux REVOLVERS.
Colt's REVOLVERS.
Deane's REVOLVERS.
Snider RIFLES and CARTRIDGES.
Chassepot RIFLES and CARTRIDGES.
Single and Double Pony HARNESS.
Bears' favourite Smoking MIXTURES.
Bronzed Iron Verandah TABLES.
Bronzed Hat and Umbrella STANDS.
Christy's Black Silk HATS.
do. Tyrolese HATS.
Racquet SHOES.
Summer BOOTS and SHOES.
Atkinson's PERFUMES.
Hendries' do.
STATUETTES.
Cheval GLASSES.
Russian CIGARETTES.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
Meerschaum PIPES.
Kerosine Vase LAMPS.
CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY.
Letter SCALES.
Paint BOXES and Artists SUNDRIES.
Waterlow's STATIONERY.
Chubb's Cash and Deed BOXES.
HOSIERY.
Silk Gauze UNDERSHIRTS.
Dinner, Dessert and Toilet SERVICES.
Perfume BOTTLES and CASKETS.
UMBRELLAS.
Peat's and Elam's SADDLERY.
Overland TRUNKS.
American OILCLOTH.
NOVELS and WORKS of REFERENCE.
Copying PRESSES.
The June number of The FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW, containing "Tales of Old Japan," by A. B. MITFORD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1256 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer
"VENUS,"
will be dispatched for the above port at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 4th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1450 Hongkong, 4th August, 1870.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British steamer
"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain Montgomery, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at noon.

Despatches will close at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
3d 1445 Hongkong, 4th August, 1870.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"MADRAS,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1870. [tf 1446

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"SUNDA,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1870. [tf 1447

TUNG HING THEATRE.

A CHINESE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE, by a Company of First class Chinese Actors, will take place in the above Theatre, at Taipingshan, for six days and nights, commencing from 2nd and ending on the 8th August, Sunday excepted. All actors of this Company are well-known for their Theatrical skill, and no doubt all performances will be performed with great success.

First class Seat ... One Dollar.
1w 1421 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

MME. F. LEGER, French Dressmaker, late of Messrs. BOYER & Co., has the honor to inform the ladies of Hongkong that she is about to open dressmaking rooms at No. 18, *Wyndham Street.*

For Ball Dresses, &c.
For Children's Dresses, in particular.
For Ladies Under Clothing.

Gentleman's Shirts made to measure. Great attention and exactness will be paid to all orders given. Prices very moderate.
8d 1440 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FOR the benefit of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, a large and choice assortment of fancy GOODS, received from England, and comprising:—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's SLIPPERS, Smoking CAPS.
Boys' Knickerbocker SUITS. Babies' CLOTHES.
Children's Summer and Winter CLOTHING, richly braided.
Berlin WOOL-WORK. Drawing Room MATS and CUSHIONS.
ANTIMACASSARS. Handsomely dressed DOLLS.
Children's ALBUMS. PEN WIPERS. PIN CUSHIONS, &c., &c.

An inspection is earnestly requested. May be viewed daily, from 3 to 6.30 P.M., at the "Orphanage," *Bonham Road.*

W. M. B. ARTHUR,
Superintendent.
tf 1442 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1870.

Notices to Consignees.

"*BEREND,*" CAPTAIN TEMPORE, FROM BORDEAUX TO YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG.

CONSIGNEES of S (in diamond) 1/50, 50 Boxes Brandy, shipped by Js. Hennessy, Bordeaux, to Order, are hereby informed that the same have arrived per P.M.S.S. *America*, and are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
tf 1444 Hongkong, 4th August, 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Glenlyon* from Bombay, will please take notice that the Master of said ship is not responsible for the condition of any Cargo after leaving the ship's deck.

H. N. McINTYR,
Master ship "Glenlyon."
8d 1434 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

"*KILDONAN,*" FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expenses of the Consignees.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
1w 1437 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

SHIP "*GLENLYON,*" FROM BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

H. GOOLAM HOOSEIN & Co.
7d 1407 Hongkong, 29th July, 1870.

SHIP "*LUFRA,*" FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expenses of the Consignees.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1327 Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

SHIP "*INVINCIBLE,*" FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1309 Hongkong, 12th July, 1870.

"*LILY OF DEVON,*" FROM LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned cargo, ex above vessel, are hereby notified that the same has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

SAL 111/120 10 Cases Merchandize.

G. OVERBECK.
tf 978 Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

SHIP "*DUNMAIL,*" FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature.—They are hereby informed that the same is now being landed at Mr. F. NORTON'S Offices, on the Praya, and are requested to take *immediate* delivery, on receipt of notice that the goods are at hand, failing which, such cargo will be sold, after forty-eight hours, for account of those concerned.

The expense of procuring and delivering the cargo will also have to be borne by the Consignees.

GILMAN & Co.
Agents for Peter Thompson, late Master Ship "Dunmail."
941 tf Hongkong, 23rd May, 1870.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. BROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELS, GROOS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

BIRTH.

On 26th July, the wife of GEORGE CRICHTON, Esq., of a Daughter. [1449

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.05, and the last messengers left the office at 10.27.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 4TH, 1870.

As we anticipated, on receipt of the news by the steamer *Venus*, the rumour to the effect that Count ROCHECHOUART had agreed to certain terms for the settlement of the Tientsin outrage, proves to be an exaggeration of what has taken place. So nearly as can be gathered from the account in the papers to hand yesterday, it appears that what was stated as having been assented to by Count ROCHECHOUART in reparation for the outrage, is really what has been proposed to him by the Chinese, and probably agreed to by him in part as a necessary portion of the reparation, but not taken as any final settlement of the affair, which in all probability he has stated must rest with his Government. Such would seem the only rational explanation of the recent rumour, as it is impossible to believe that a diplomatist of Count ROCHECHOUART's known ability would make so grave a mistake as that of taking upon himself the responsibility of settling a matter, whose importance was such that it ought clearly to be the subject of reference to the French Government. Had such a course been adopted, it is difficult to estimate the gravity of the consequences. There are at present no less than seven hundred Catholic Missionaries in the interior of China, of whom over three hundred are French. If the Tientsin outrage were passed over without signal punishment, there is scarcely any question that at least a large number of the Missionaries in the interior would be sacrificed. This point, in fact, is one of no little difficulty in connection with the final settlement of the matter. The Chinese, it appears, have already given hints that, if the French go to war, the lives of the Missionaries will be taken, and no doubt they will endeavour by means of this threat to avert some portion of the vengeance which they now dread. The obvious answer, however, to such a threat, is clearly that, if that course be adopted, the punishment will be even more severe than it is intended to inflict for the outrage as it at present stands. Under any circumstances, the lives of the Missionaries will be endangered. The affair is one of such gravity that punishment must be inflicted, and the question to consider in reference to this point, is whether the likelihood of the Missionaries' lives being sacrificed will be greater or less in accordance as the punishment is mild or severe. Those who know the nature of the Chinese and their ideas in reference to matters of this kind, can scarcely have a doubt upon this point. If the punishment inflicted be not severe, it will be sufficient to encourage them without intimidating them, and will tend rather to bring about further difficulties that to put an end to those at present existing. It would be undoubtedly very bad diplomacy for the French Chargé d'Affaires to suggest the possibility of other Missionaries being murdered, but, as a hint to this effect is likely to come from the Chinese themselves, the answer that should be given seems clear, namely, that the present punishment cannot be lessened by such a threat; but that, should it be put into execution, it will merely entail upon the Chinese a second administration of the same punishment that is to be inflicted for the first offence. There is no doubt that any punishment of the present outrage will tend to render the lives of the Missionaries in the interior insecure, but it is alcertin that that insecurity will be small in proportion as the punishment is severe. As the matter cannot be passed without inflicting some punishment, and as the infliction of only a light punishment will endanger the lives of the Missionaries in the interior far more than inflicting severe chastisement, the latter alternative is the only one which can be resorted to, with a due regard for the security of those, who have the right to look for protection under the present difficult circumstances. The facts already fully dilated upon can leave no doubt as to the right of exacting signal reparation, and the above considerations make it clear that that course will also prove the soundest and most merciful policy.

The case of C. Ripke, in Bankruptcy, was [illegible]poned yesterday to Friday, the 12th instant, no opposition being made to the application. Protection continues withdrawn.

We have been requested to correct an inaccuracy in the report of what fell from the Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction yesterday, in relation to the Colonial Treasurer's Suits for Crown-Rent under Ordinance No. 9 of 1869. The Court did not animadvert upon the way in which the account were kept at the Colonial Treasurer's Office, but only upon the extraordinary meagreness of the nature and particulars of the claim required by the Ordinance to be set forth in the certificate, the consequence of which was that the cases were adjourned for further evidence of the claim of the Crown. We understand that in the proposed new Ordinance in relation to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, a clause has been inserted which will obviate the recurrence of any laxity in future in the mode of establishing these claims before the Court.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

REPARATION FOR THE TIENTSIN OUTRAGE.

(*From the "Daily Press" July 28th.*)

"WHAT course will France adopt?" is the question eagerly asked in all directions with reference to the Tientsin massacre. The Admiral left Japan on the 9th and, by latest accounts, the forces were concentrating in the North, while in the meantime it was possible for the French Minister at Peking to have received telegraphic instructions from Paris. If left to herself by the other powers, there can be very little doubt that the action of France would be of the most decisive character. But it is not to be supposed that the Chinese Authorities will be idle at such a time, and they are reported to be using their utmost endeavours to induce England and America to interfere in the matter, so as to avert the just retribution of the outrage of which they are guilty. Russia, it is certain, will, as is her custom, act independently; and the quiet annexation of another portion of the Chinese Empire will, in all probability, be the compensation that she will exact. To France, her language will be "You are free to do the same, but by yourself and on your responsibility without aid from us;" while to the advocates of the Chinese cause—the mercenaries who are endeavouring to shield CHUNG HOW, and the Chinese organ vainly trying to make a case for its clients even out of the Tientsin massacre—her language will be terse but conclusive: "Come and take it back if you can." Will France yield to the pressure of her colleagues, supposing that the Chinese are able to induce them to use their efforts towards restraining her? It is sincerely to be hoped not. If such terms as those which have been suggested—the payment of some millions of dollars, and the occupation by France of Tientsin and Taku for the space of four years—be accepted, France will lose all her *prestige* in China, and must expect 'ere long another massacre. Heavy contributions will be levied on the Chinese people, whose rage will be kindled against foreigners, and specially against France, when they are told that it is the Europeans who are burdening them with taxation. Their exasperation against foreigners will be thus aggravated and the Mandarins will laugh in their sleeves as they foresee another outbreak. It is not money that France wants of China. What she requires is respect to her Treaty rights—liberty and safety to her subjects in the country. And she must seek to repair the wrong that has been done to her in such a way as will permanently secure these ends. She has been wantonly and cruelly treated, and she has the right to demand full and permanent compensation. No other nation has ever been so grievously outraged in China. The blow was struck directly at her, and at her alone. France, therefore, has the right, if she see fit, to act by herself. The comparison which has been drawn by some between the affair of Tientsin and that of Marathon does not hold good. France and Russia have a protectorship in Greece, while America and England have only ordinary international relations with China. There are also some further cogent reasons why France would be justified in acting on her own responsibility. Rumours of a disturbance had been rife in Tientsin for days before the outbreak, but yet no offer of aid in a moment of danger was made to her. At all events, no such offer is recorded. It is possible that Mr. FONTANIER did not request it, but it would seem at least right on the part of the other Consuls to have offered to co-operate with a view to avert the impending catastrophe. The letter to the *North China Daily News* from Mr. MEADOWS, Consul for the United States and other nations, reveals his strong leaning towards the Chinese even in this unfortunate matter; and if it should prove true, as it is reported, that twice last year there was a disagreement between that official and the French Consul, the matter will certainly wear a somewhat serious aspect. It is beyond dispute that, were the Chinese not aware of the unfortunate differences which always exist between the various foreign Ministers at Peking, they would never have ventured on such an attempt as the massacre of Tientsin. That massacre was the logical result of the absence of co-operation amongst foreign nations in China.

Another strong reason why France should adopt severe steps is that she has great influence here, as in other parts of the East, from her being the recognised protector of the Catholic religion. If the Catholic Missionaries in China are to see their colleagues and the Sisters of Mercy murdered in consequence of their being under the French protection, and no steps taken for their future security, they will prefer to give up the protection offered, as they cannot be more than murdered without it. Everything, in fact, shows that France is called upon to act with decision and severity. Never has she had so good cause to dictate advantageous conditions, and if she be left alone to perform the work which clearly devolves upon her, there can be little doubt that she will do it in a way that will redound, not only to her own advantage, but to that of all the foreign nations which have interests in this country. On the other hand, if, through a mistaken view of the present political situation, other foreign nations are so ill-advised as not only to withhold their co-operation, but to restrain France from exacting the punishment due, there can be no question that the Tientsin massacre will be but the preclude to further outrages, in which other foreigners will, in all likelihood, be the sufferers.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CHUN HOW.

(*From the "Daily Press" July 25th.*)

THE considerations which induced the Chinese Government to appoint CHUN HOW as Ambassador to Paris, to endeavour to avert war, were probably of a mixed nature. It appears from the best information obtainable that there are two distinct parties in China in antagonism to foreigners; the one, aware of foreigners' power, and desirous to oppose them by *finesse* and diplomacy; the other, ignorant of the strength of Western nations, and prepared to expel Europeans from the country by force. At the head of the former party are the authorities at Pekin, who conduct the affairs of the Tsung-le Yamun or Foreign Board, and come into direct contact with the European Ministers. The other party, which has extensive influence among the Literati and other anti-foreign bodies throughout the Empire, appears to be favoured by the various Boards forming the general government of the Empire, and whose immediate duty it is to advise the Emperor. It seems that the organisation throughout China, which is at the bottom of the present general demonstrations of hostility, is at least temporised with by the six Boards and the EMPEROR's immediate advisers; and that the threat of overturning the Dynasty, which has been made by the adherents of the political societies, by whose means it has been attempted to work out the design, has been made in order to obtain the co-operation of the whole of the Pekin Authorities in the main scheme of expelling foreigners. Such a threat would be likely to secure at least the negative countenance of the most powerful portion of the Pekin officials, while it would also have much force with that portion of them, who, though antagonistic to foreigners, yet fear to oppose them, and might be inclined to yield to demands, which the more strongly anti-foreign party in the capital and their adherents in the various parts of the country would be unwilling to see granted. The course of action taken by CHUN HOW was such as to draw upon him the displeasure of both these parties. His not having averted the massacre, would bring down upon him the wrath of that portion of the Pekin officials that is willing to oppose foreigners surreptitiously, but is still aware of the futility of attempting force; and, inasmuch as it is now clear that the design of expelling foreigners must fail, his act would be productive of equal ill-feeling on the part of those who hoped that the outbreak would be the first step towards a general expulsion of foreigners from the country, and who now see clearly that the design has miscarried. He was too severe for the moderate party, and not severe enough for the strongly anti-foreign party, and he has thus incurred the odium of both. By the one, he is denounced for embroiling the nation with foreigners at all, by the other, for not having pushed hostilities further. With the latter, the mob at Tientsin join, and they couple in their denunciations with the name of CHUN HOW, Prince KUNG, and other high officials at Pekin, who have declared their unwillingness to incite a war with foreign nations. Under these circumstances, the advisers of the Emperor could not do better that recommend the appointment of CHUN HOW as Ambassador to Paris, to apologise for the outrage. To the party who had given warning of the danger of endeavouring to oppose Europeans by force, this course would form some solace, as offering at least a hope that the difficulties feared might still be averted. To the party incensed against CHUN HOW for not going far enough, it would be some consolation that that official should be sent—as it would be represented to them—to humiliate himself and beg forgiveness for his crime. Finally, the *amour propre* of the nation at large would be spared, as it would be declared that China had herself offered no apology, but that CHUN HOW was alone responsible for what he did individually. In addition to all these considerations, the great end of the Chinese in all difficulties, namely, time, would be gained. While CHUN HOW was on his mission they would hope to ascertain how the various factions were working, and so to handle matters that, ere he returned, they would be in a better position either to further the original design of opposing foreigners, or to yield to the demands of France in such a way as not to incense the numerous political societies who threatened the Dynasty, if the Pekin officials would not further the design of expelling Europeans.

As for CHUN HOW himself, his acceptance of the Embassy is no doubt his only chance. His life is not now safe in China, but there is the bare possibility, in his estimation, of his being able to adjust the matter at home, in which case he would gain the support of the moderate party, while the feelings of the party more hostile to foreigners would no doubt be much modified by the display of force on the part of France and other nations that would be made in the meantime. No doubt such is CHUN HOW's hope, but there is very little chance of its being realised. His arrival in Paris, the crowning insult to the French nation, will only add fuel to the fire of the indignation already aroused by the atrocious massacre which he has fostered. The best possible thing that can be done to him on his arrival in France is that he should be at once placed under a guard for his protection, and sent under escort to the next Messageries Imperiales steamer leaving for China, and so returned to Pekin with an intimation that European sovereigns are not accustomed to receive, as Ambassadors, men attainted with the most atrocious of crimes.

TIENTSIN.

The accounts received from time to time since the departure of last mail have been of a somewhat conflicting nature, as regards the intentions of the French Authorities in reference to the massacre. Count de Rochechouart arrived on the 17th, and took up his quarters on board the French gun vessel *Flamme*, Commander Méquet. He called on his Excellency Chunghow during the course of the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Lay, acting French Consul, and next day Chunghow returned the visit on board the *Flamme*. It was then reported that he was prepared to settle the difficulty on the payment of a monetary compensation, the decapitation of the Mandarins immediately concerned, and the rebuilding of the Consulate and the Catholic Establishments. It appears, however, that on the 23rd July, a vigorous tone was adopted, and demands made for the immediate rendition of the converts who have been so long detained in jail, and on the execution of the city mandarins who were clearly implicated in the riot. The first demand is said to have been at once complied with. Against the second, Tseng Kwo Fan was trying to hold out, as one of his own Lieutenants was among the Mandarins whose execution was demanded. The released converts are said to have been cruelly tortured, with the object no doubt of inducing them to declare something in support of the allegations made against the missionaries. Their wretched and attenuated appearance will not tend to lessen the just anger of the French against their persecutors. Mr. Wade was expected hourly from Pekin at the date of the last advices.

The *N. C. Daily News* states:—

We learn that the rumours brought by the *Appin*, that the French Minister had amicably arranged everything with the Chinese Government, are not true; and that so grave an affair is not likely to be so easily disposed of.

The situation of affairs is, probably, that the Chinese have made certain proposals to M. de Rochechouart, to rebuild the Cathedral, the Sisters of Charity Hospital, Orphanage, and the Consulate, and to degrade the chief Mandarins of Tientsin, with the exception Chunghow; but there is no certainty that these proposals have been accepted, further than having been put on record.

The French Chargé d'Affaires will hardly be able to do anything before receiving instructions from home, and these are not expected to arrive before the 6th August. It is said that the two Mandarins who were mostly implicated in the Tientsin massacre, have been allowed to return to their homes—in other words, to escape; and that the only punishment that the Chinese Government is inclined to inflict on them is loss of their official rank. Even on this point, however, we are still without certain information. The city of Tientsin is still much agitated, and Chunghow has himself assured the French authorities, that it would be imprudent for a European to enter it.

Tseng-kwo-fan is gradually receiving detachments of his own troops at Tientsin, and their presence forebodes no peaceful settlement of affairs, as both they and their chief are well known for their anti-foreign sentiments.

The Chinese Government protest against their complicity in the Tientsin massacre, and declare that it was the work of the people of that town. But we have sufficient evidence to know how much the latter portion of the statement, at least, is worth.

The native Christians, who were thrown into prison on the charge of sorcery, are still detained in custody, although their release has been demanded by the French authorities.

Nothing has been settled; and from the Chinese Government, it seems probable that they will not willingly consent to any terms beyond a payment of money, removal of the local officials, and some formal disapprobation of what has happened.

The following is the letter of the *Courier's* Tientsin correspondent under date July 20th.

A gentleman who made Mr. Rochechouart's acquaintance when he was south last year called on him on board the *Flamme* the other day. Rochechouart said he believed Tseng Kwo Fan to be an honest, upright man, and one who would always be found when wanted. He was reminded of what was said of his anti-foreign proclivities, and that wherever he had been trouble to foreigners had followed. He still declared he *did not* believe him guilty in the present case, nor Chung How either. The latter he said had had no power to act, and all those under him were against him. He therefore wanted all those under Chung How punished; the remains of the Sisters were buried with great pomp on the site of the old Consulate with monument over them in a clear open space which may be seen in all time coming; the Cathedral and Sisters Hospital re-built and put in the same state as formerly. These things he said were settled for, what else would be wanted he would not know until he heard from home. Chung How was to proceed to France, and on his return was to be accompanied by a Frenchman who would protect him and who would remain in China to see the terms of the agreement carried out. It is said Mr. Meadows is not to accompany Chung How. He had called on Rochechouart, who refused to receive him. Rochechouart did not telegraph at any length till the 26th, and does not expect instructions for a fortnight yet. The first telegram by Grant's left here on the 22nd, and the first telegrams which arrive may bring an acknowledgment of their receipt at home, it being now 29 days since the massacre.

I hear on good authority that since Mr. Wade has learned that Sister Louise was a British subject, he has taken up the question warmly and has written home about it. When the Chinese notice this fact it may serve as a hint to them, if they want a fight, as some say, to commence next time at one of the larger Legations; then possibly the Governments may be tempted to take some action in the matter.

The were 10 sisters murdered, but only 5 bodies have been recovered. It will be impossible,—at all events it will be a very unpleasant operation, to remove the bodies from their present resting place; and if removed, many residents will be prevented from joining the funeral cortege who would wish to do so; and this again will be misunderstood by the Chinese. They talk about putting the present coffins into others larger and stronger. Why, some of the present ones are 9 feet long, and 4 feet broad and high! They are apparently impatient to have a grand ceremony.

Mr. Lay, British and French Consul here applied to the Chinese Government for a guard to send to Tsi-nan-foo for Mr. Sandrie, a French subject. A guard of 45 men and a colonel was granted, with a letter to the Governor-General of Shantung for permission to convey Mr. Sandrie back. He is the gentleman whose servants ran away from him, and who was threatened with death.

The Russian authorities are said to be convinced that the murder of their three subjects was an accident, they having been mistaken for French. They are therefore said to intend no action in the matter.

At present the Chinese believe that France will be afraid to declare war on account of the risk in which it would involve the 300 French priests in China. Chung-How ought to have a fair but searching trial as to his complicity or non-complicity in this matter; and if found guiltless so much the better for him. At present heaven and earth are being moved to bring him in not guilty, without the facts of the case being at all known; and on the other hand, all under him are considered guilty, without any extenuating circumstance being allowed in their favour.

Tseng-kwo-fan, the Governor-General of this province, arrived on the 8th instant, and took up his abode at the Examination Hall, situated inside the city walls. Since then, he has been engaged in investigating into the affair.

Mr. Adkins, Chinese Secretary, and Mr. Fraser, second Secretary of the British Legation, have visited the Governor General. On the 11th instant, after two of the Governor General's officials had called on the Consuls, Mr. Meadows, the United States Consul, paid a visit to the Governor General, and had a long conversation with him on the events of the 21st June, &c., &c. On the evening of the 13th instant, the Consuls received official information of the dismissal from their posts of Chow, the Intendant of Circuit (Taotai), of Le, the prefect (Chefoo), and of Lew, the magistrate (Chiheen); and of the appointment of three new officials, named Ting, Ma, and Seaou, to their posts. The punishment of the old officials it was said would be later determined by the Board of Punishments.

It is reported that Chunhow has resigned his appointment as ambassador to France. Two facts give confirmation to this rumour. Mr. Meadows had engaged freight in the *Dragon* for a large quantity of treasure, that was believed to be for the use of Chunhow's Embassy, but at the last moment he announced that it was not to be sent. And Mr. Novion, who had been summoned from Chefoo to Peking to accompany the Embassy as an Interpreter, when he arrived at Tientsin, found himself stopped by the refusal of the authorities to grant him a passport to Pekin. It is also reported that Tseng-kwo fan has asked to be relieved of the Imperial Commission to investigate the matter of the Tientsin outrages, on the ground that he feels unequal to the task.

SHANGHAI.

By latest accounts all was quiet at the above port, though during the fortnight there have been a series of alarms and some anxiety was still felt. A grand parade of the Volunteers took place on the evening of the 22nd, when Mr. Dixwell, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, handed the officers their commissions, at the same time making an appropriate address. The total number of Volunteers is no less than 401—no doubt quite sufficient to make a formidable defence in case of any disturbance arising. On the 23rd instant, the date of the Festival of the God of Thunder, when it was reported a disturbance was likely to occur, detachments of Volunteers were placed at the various inlets to the settlement, and all passed quietly. The inflammatory placard in the Temple in the City has re-appeared, and it is said the shop of a man there found making braid for the Volunteers was attacked, and the owner beaten. On the 21st instant, an alarm was raised in the French Settlement; the French Volunteers mustered, and Police patrols were armed and doubled. The excitement was caused by a crowd assembling in front of the Mission premises in the Rue Montauban, but it was impossible to learn clearly the object of the assembly. Some fireworks and rockets were fired, and it was feared that the intention might be to cause fire. The crowd however dispersed at the summons of the patrol; and all was quiet when they left the concession, shortly after midnight.

Mr. Winstanley and his foreign drill instructors have left the camp at Feng-wan-shan, and returned to Shanghai, *for a time*—H.B.M. Consul deeming it advisable, at the present juncture, that all British residents should be collected within the Settlement. The Sisters of Charity have also moved in from Sikaway to the General Hospital, in case of trouble arising at the former place.

Great indignation has been expressed at the extraordinary Admiralty instructions which have been issued, and which render the Naval Forces perfectly useless. A correspondent in Shanghai writes on this subject as follows:—"The apathy of our officials is absolutely astounding. Can you believe it? We have the *Barossa* and *Zebra* here, and yet they are absolutely of no use. Orders have come from Pekin that if there is a Chinese rising not a gun is to be fired nor a man landed. Englishmen are to go on board ship, provided they are not killed *before*, and are to leave their property behind them to be plundered and destroyed. It passes credence that any man not absolutely mad could have dreamt of issuing instructions so directly calculated to encourage the rascals and ruffians in the place to rise. We cannot surely trust to the Chinese officials, with the affair of Tientsin staring us in the face. In point of fact, the chief cause of apprehension consists of the unruly soldiers of H.E. the Taotai. If he would keep them away, I believe the volunteers would be quite sufficient to maintain order."

The local news is unimportant. A tax of $2 per annum imposed by the Municipal Council on the Wheelbarrow men has elicited a somewhat touching petition from them to repeal the impost, which they say falls heavily on them, as their earnings are not more than 150 cash a day. The statement that Mr. Consul Winchester has resigned is considered as of doubtful authenticity.

HONGKONG.

The Legislative Council met on the 28th inst., when cleared up accounts of the estimates for 1870, which were entirely put out by the unauthorised appropriations from the Special Fund, were brought forward, and the Ordinance to pass them read for the first time. The secret of the arrangement with reference to the Special Fund turns out to be in a nutshell. The financial statement set forth that the expenditure of 1869, for which ratification was required, amounted to the sum of $140,777.58, but that, notwithstanding this the actual expenditure of the Government, including the sum now to be voted, was $93,015.14 below the provision made for it. In other words, about $230,000 more than were really requisite were voted last year in the Budget for the current year, and it was at the same time proposed to make certain appropriations from the Special Fund, partly to meet expenditure which had been paid for from that source in previous year, and partly to provide sums, by which it was proposed to supplement the receipts for the current year. Earl Granville disallowed the appropriations, and amended accounts were published, showing that $140,000 would have to be paid back. The public who had been impressed with the idea that every resource had been strained before the gambling money was taken, naturally looked with anxiety upon having to pay back this sum; but it proved that the tooth had been extracted under the chloroform of Sir Richard's admirable financial statements. When it was announced that the Council would meet on the 28th inst., everybody fully expected that the "inevitable" eurunch was coming; but no, the tooth was held up to their wondering gaze, and they were assured that it had been beautifully extracted by Sir Richard in September last year. Of course it is clear that had the Government allowed the appropriations, there would have been a glorious game of extravagance, as exactly so much money now clearly proved to be superfluous would have been squandered. That this would have been the fact is obvious from the statement of Sir Richard MacDonnell to the Council last September, that he would not recommend them to look for a surplus of more than $30,000 at the end of the current year. The surplus actually is $233,000, showing that the difference between administering the Colony with something like economy and on the scale Sir Richard MacDonnell desired, is exactly $203,000, or say one-fourth of the gross annual revenue! In this way, the whole difficulty is set right, but the affair should be a lesson for the future. The remaining ordinances brought forward were not of more than local interest. A meeting of the shareholders and subscribers to the City Hall took place on the 29th ulto., when it appeared that there was still a liability to meet in connection with it, but it is hoped to obtain a further subsidy of $5,000 from the Government, which would cover the outstanding debt, and it is considered that the receipts will cover the annual working expenses. There have been flying rumours of the possibility of a rising among the Chinese, a placard of a threatening nature having been discovered posted near the Gas Works; but nothing has happened to give any significance to the reports, and no fears are entertained for the safety of the place.

NEWCHWANG.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 9th instant, says there is not a single foreign ship in port; and the pilot schooner is detained, to guard over and receive foreigners in case of emergency. The first news of the Tientsin outbreak had occasioned great uneasiness; but a junkmaster, since arrived, had given his opinion that there would not be war; and the native mind was influenced accordingly. Still, any quantity of rumours were afloat, and people were excited. A gunboat was anxiously looked for. The *Grasshopper* will have arrived ere this.

CHEFOO.

The French have sent up a Commissariat officer of superior rank to the one now resident here; probably this is part of their preparations for future action. There are rumours that the French chief naval station will be removed from Yokohama, and be permanently established here.

NINGPO.

Measures have been taken at this port to provide a patrol to take precautions for defence, in the event of an attack, disquieting rumours still continuing afloat. It is anticipated that H.B.M. Gunboat *Leven* will be withdrawn, and strong complaints are made that a small community of but forty should be thus left entirely without defence.

A forged despatch purporting to be written by Tseng-kwo fan to Mr. Wade, has been extensively posted at this port, and must have produced a great effect. It discusses the various points in connection with the Treaty, and ends by a threat that if Western nations are not conciliatory to the wishes of the Chinese, there will be a general rising against them.

CHINGKIANG.

A correspondent writes:—We have heard rumours of riots, but none have really occurred, or seen likely to do so. Nanking and Yangchow are very quiet; but some few days ago a Roman Catholic messenger, bearing a letter from Nanking, was seized at a village 70 li off (from Chinkiang?), and murdered, because he carried a foreign letter. M. Blancheton, a French gentleman, goes down by the steamer—the authorities having advised his departure.

HANKOW.

A mass was performed in the Roman Catholic mission church on the 15th instant, in memory of the victims of the Tientsin massacre. Li has gone into summer quarters at Tangkuan, on the northern borders of Honan, just this side of the Yellow River. A hostile placard was found on the walls of the Canton Guild Hong, in the city, praising the action of the Tientsin rioters, and suggesting that there were like establishments in Hankow. The Protestant Missionaries at this port have addressed a letter of condolence to the Roman Catholic Missionaries, which has been acknowledged on behalf of the latter by M. Filippi, the Pro-vicar of Hupeh. The Settlement is again submerged, and the water is rising rapidly. The result has been almost to stop trade.

MACAO.

On the 27th ultimo, at half-past eight, a funeral service for the Victims at Tientsin took place at Macao. It was very largely attended. H.E. the Governor, accompanied by the Chief-Secretary and his Aide-de-camp were present, and, in addition to the Consular body, the heads of all the different departments were in attendance. Among them were the Commandant of the Forces, Col. de Monte Fort; the Commander of the *Sa da Bandeira*, *Prince Carlos*, and *Camoens*, accompanied by the officers of these vessels, Baron do Ceiral, &c., &c. The Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres came with their pupils.

After the service, which was impressively performed, Father Rondina gave a short address in French, expressing sympathy with the victims, and praising the late French Consul.

YOKOHAMA.

Dates from the above port by the English Mail are to the 24th inst. The political news is unimportant. The *Japan Gazette* records the death of Captain Gilfillan, late master of the Japanese Government steamer *Tomio Maro*, and formerly of the British steamer *Sultan*, under painful circumstances.

On the 11th July as he was returning from an excursion to a place called Tana, at about ten miles distance, whilst going very slowly along a narrow bridle-path his horse stumbled, causing him to fall and dislocate his shoulder. His companion, who was riding in front, did notice this; but a little after, turning round saw him leading his pony and complaining that *his shoulder was very painful*. They went on for a little way, but Captain Gilfillan becoming much exhausted from the pain, a cango was was procured, and he was thus carried to the International Hotel. Dr. Dalliston was sent for, and he at once attempted to set his arm, but the pain caused was so great that it was thought best to use chloroform. One ounce was administered without any effect; and whilst inhaling another quarter of ounce, a sudden spasm occurred and death was instantaneous. Every means was tried to bring him round without success. Captain Gilfillan was a native of Irvine, Scotland, he had been a long time on the coast, and by his kindness and skill, he had gained the friendship and respect of all who knew him. He leaves a large circle of friends both in Japan and at home, to lament his loss.

The Italian Frigate *Principessa Clothilde* left Yokohama on the 23rd inst. for Chefoo. The *Ocean* arrived at Yokohama on the 14th, and was to leave shortly for Nagasaki, there to hold herself in readiness in case she might be wanted in China. [illegible] H.B.M. Consul, has proceeded home via America, with the intention of passing to the Bar. He is succeeded by Mr. Russell Robertson. A high Japanese official is about to proceed to England, to consult with the highest financial authorities as to the best mode of placing the currency of the country on a sound footing.

LETTER TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The following letter, has been addressed by the Rev. C. A. Stanley to the U. S. Minister, in regard to the recent occurrences at Tientsin.

Tientsin, 9th July, 1870.

To the Hon. F. F. Low, Esq.,
U. S. Minister to Peking.

Sir,—As strenuous efforts are being made by the Chinese Authorities and some others, to invest the recent occurrences at Tientsin with the nature of a popular uprising, and as directed against the Catholics alone, I desire to lay before you some evidence indicating that such is not the case.

It is well known that the rumors at first pointed more especially to the Catholics—particularly to the Sisters of Charity.

It is equally well known that these rumors soon referred to the entire foreign population of Tientsin, and that a day was fixed and arrangements made for an attack on the French Consulate, Tien-chu-tang, Jen-tsz-tang, and other places in and near the city, viz., the 21st of June (23rd of the 5th moon); and, that the following Friday, June 24th, was fixed as the day for attacking the foreign settlement.

Being absent on a mission tour at the time, I found indefinite rumors of an intended attack on the foreign residents of Tientsin, in circulation about the 25th ult., at Teh Chow, a city 500 li distant from Tientsin. Mr. Hodge, of the Eng. Meth. Miss. heard the same at Lauling, about 400 li distant—and that the 21st and 24th of June, were the days fixed on for the attack. In both cases, the event was spoken of as future, and no distinction in the nationality of foreigners was made.

On the morning of the tragic day, the Taotai, Futai, and Chih-hsien visited the Tien-chu-tang, and were shown over the entire premises. They made no effort to disperse the great crowd that had followed them, and collected in front of the place, nor to assure the people that they found no evidence of the foul deeds charged upon the Romanists. It is certain that very soon after their departure, the fire gongs sounded and the attack commenced; that the military officer Chen-ta swai (or Kwo-kui) arrived with some soldiers and closed the bridge of boats, (which had been opened by order of Tsung-jen to prevent the mob from crossing,) and aided the rabble in its work.

At the sound of the gongs—the usual fire signal—all the fire guilds *rushed to arms*, instead of seizing their buckets as ordinarily, and hastened towards the French Consulate and Tien-chu-tang. From first to last, the members of these fire guilds were among the most active in the work of destruction and death.

The first attack was made on the French Consulate; and had actually commenced before the Consul went to Tsung's Yamên. Some, or all of its inmates,—including Mr. Thomassin, Secretary of French Legation and wife, just arrived—were murdered *before* he left the Yamên, and he was murdered on his way back to the Consulate in charge of Tsung's escort.

No sooner had the destruction of the French Consulate and Tien-chu-tang been completed, than the crowd rushed off to the Jen-tsz-tang, where ten Sisters of Charity were subjected to the most horrible death, and their premises burned.

A portion of the mob then made for the Protestant Chapels, *all* of which—8 in number—were despoiled of everything valuable, and their walls in many cases torn down. A portion of the mob, yelling with rage, started for the foreign settlement, with the avowed purpose of killing all foreigners and sacking the place. We know not what prevented their coming; unless it be that their numbers seemed too few, and they would violate the original plan. Three Russians, fleeing from the city were killed, while begging for mercy on the plea—"We are not French!" "No matter, we will kill all foreigners," was the reply.

An attempt was also made to fire the steeple of the Settlement Church—a signal, doubtless, for the descent of the mob.

From the first, the ruffians have asserted their expectation of aid from the Governor-General's army. And it is positively known that soldiers from the Chen-tai Yamen were among the most active in the destruction of the French Consulate, Tien-chu-tang, and one of the Chapels of the American Board; and, as above indicated, that the mob was encouraged, if not directly led in the attack on the former places, by a military mandarin named Chen. His language, on passing the bridge, was "*Haou shau tsz chu kuo, shah bah*"—"Go on my boys and burn (them)."

There is no evidence that the rumour concerning the employment of men, by the Sisters, to kidnap children for unholy purposes, viz., to get their eyes, hearts and brains for medicine, is true. Nor is there evidence that the Consul fired a gun or revolver in Tsung's Yamên. Circumstantial evidence is against both rumors. Probably the exact truth cannot now be ascertained.

I would call attention to the testimony of Yong-u, concerning a visit paid to the burial-place of coffins said to have been brought from the Jen Tsz T'ang. Others visited the place, and bear a similar testimony. Only one or two were new coffins—they saw, at most, only bones and a little hair, and utterly repudiate the idea of their being recent interments.

Also to the testimony of Yu Chu Lei, concerning the effect on the crowd, as witnessed by himself, when the bugle sounded in the Chen Tai Yamen. Taken in connection (and only when so taken) with the fact that the soldiers took an active part in pulling down and plundering my chapel, as seen by him and Yong Sien Seng, and their reported activity in the destruction and murders at other places, this is a significant fact.

I would also direct attention to the incendiary nature of the proclamation, a copy of which I enclose.

1. The names "swan," to blind, and "kwai," to kidnap, are such as no Chinaman would be likely to select as a cognomen, and give an apocryphal look to the persons.

2. The phrase "commissioned by persons" is exceedingly objectionable, and unbecoming an official in its indefiniteness. The people at once said he referred to the Catholics. He could hardly have put it more ingeniously, considering the state of feeling among the people, in order to excite the populace.

It should be remembered that each fire guild has a head or chief, who is a literary man, and whose name is enrolled in the Yamen. The members of these guilds dare not arm, or participate in any uprising, as in this case, without the knowledge and consent of their chief. Would they dare countenance such demonstration as this, contrary to the known wishes of the mandarin, or without his knowledge?

The volunteer force (?) "twan lien," organized years ago, in rebel times, has also a literary man for its chief, whose name is in the Yamen roll. The same may be asked concerning him. Yet the "twan lien" were engaged in the horrid affair.

Little companies of firemen and Yamen retainers had been observed frequently, during the few previous days, collecting here and there; and unpleasant demonstrations made towards native Christians and foreigners. I may instance the case of Mrs. Stanley, the prering into her face, jostling of the crowd against her, and the insulting language used, as early as June 5th, Sabbath. Also the case of Mr. and Mrs. Turnock, on Sabbath, 19th June, on their way to one of the chapels. In passing such a group, collected on the steps of a temple, insulting language was used, a thing formerly very rare here, and brickbats picked up, though none were thrown.

At a place 50 li from this, where I spent the night of July 1st, the frequent remark in the street was, "All the foreigners at Tientsin are dead—we might as well kill this one and end them." The impression, if not the expression, is significant.

Notwithstanding proclamations forbidding to carry or manufacture arms, both have been done openly to the present time; and at the five quarters, and other places, arms are exposed ready for use.

Until the present time, no attempt has been made, so far as we can hear, to apprehend any of the rioters. Some of them, are as loud as ever in their threats of an attack on the settlement.

If simply a popular movement, why, in the already excited state of feeling, did the magistrates issue those incendiary proclamations? Why did they not seek of the Consuls a thorough investigation of the matter, and take all necessary means to allay excitement?

Why did they not issue counter proclamations, as desired by Mr. Lees of the L. M. S.? Why did they allow a large crowd to follow them and collect at the French Consulate, and go away without an effort to disperse it, or correct the erroneous charges and views of the people? Why have the people from the first claimed the officials as siding with them, if they had no reason for so doing.

Why did the soldiers and firemen render such efficient aid in the work of destruction, if their chiefs, the officials, were opposed to it?

Do not these gatherings explain the universality and speed with which the firemen flew to arms when the fire signal sounded; and, from all quarters, proceeded to the French Consulate?

If those connected with the Tien-chu-chiao—especially the Sisters of Charity—were the only objects of popular hatred, why was the Consulate the first object of attack? Why was a French merchant and wife, living a mile away from the Tien-chu-t'ang, among the first victims? Or if the feeling extended to their co-religionists and fellow-countrymen only, why were the Russians brutally cut down while begging for mercy, and known not to be French, with the cry, "Death to all Foreigners"?

Why was diligent search made for the Protestant Missionaries in their chapels, for the purpose (avowed) of killing them, and all (8) their chapels destroyed? Why were our converts beaten, robbed, driven from their homes, dragged before the magistrates, and why still subjected to a bitter malice? Why did the mob start for the settlement with purposes of blood and plunder?

In conclusion, I would utter my solemn protest against the efforts of some to show: 1st. That the feeling was and is only against the Catholics. Evidence to the contrary is too strong. Even admitting it, humanity cries out against such heartless and unchristian assumptions as that they brought upon themselves a deserved fate. Justice, even to bitterest enemies. 2nd. That the mob partook of the nature of a public excitement merely. Evidence is abundant that, but for official encouragement, such a tragedy could not have been enacted. The history of these mobs against foreigners, within the last few years, would be full of interest.

And may I express the hope that such a settlement of this affair will be made as to render there petition of such barbarous deeds all but impossible? I am no advocate of cruel or retaliative measures. But justice and humanity alike demand a firm and decided action in the fear of God.

Let the conduct of those officials be thoroughly investigated, and their actions sifted. Let them know that where evidence is so strong, they cannot cast the blame on an innocent people, or pay a few dollars and wipe out the stain of bloodshed and cruelties too horrible and heartrending to mention.

America has lost no children; but others have, and we should stand by them in demanding a full investigation, impartial justice, and determined punishment of the guilty.

Let this be done; then let them make good the losses of their own people, contrary to treaty stipulations, simply for being followers of the Saviour; let them replace our chapels with their own hands, or pay their full value, as we may prefer, which I believe to be but just in the circumstances, and I think the ends of peace and safety will be gained, and the way opened for the more speedy extension of the truth.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yours obediently,
C. A. STANLEY,
Missy. Amer. Board, Tientsin.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council met on the 28th ultimo. There were present. His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, the Honorable the Chief-Justice, the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. the Attorney-General, and the Hon. Messrs. Ryrie, Gibb and Rowett.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed,

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-Governor read the following Financial Statement:—

I have the honor to lay before you the Supplemental Estimates of 1869 and the Estimates of 1870, with the Ordinances by which legal effect will be given thereto.

Had health permitted, it was the intention of Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell to have submitted the Supplemental Estimates of 1869 with the Estimates of 1871, previous to his departure from the Colony in April last.

The delay has been attended with advantage, inasmuch as the instructions recently received from the Secretary of State have compelled a revision of the Estimates of 1870, and would necessarily have involved a revision also of those of 1871, even had they been passed. Moreover, the Estimates of 1870 are now prepared on actual, not anticipated, results, and the unlooked for opportunity has been turned to such good account that you may have every reasonable expectation that no Supplemental Estimates will be required for the year.

The Expenditure of 1869, for which your ratification is required, amounts to the sum of $140,777.58, but it will be a satisfaction to you to know that, notwithstanding this seeming large claim on your liberality, the actual Expenditure of the Government, including the sum now to be voted, was $93,015.14 below the provision made for it.

Look at it, however, in whatever point of view you may, it cannot but occur to your minds that the difficulties of a system must be very obvious by which the Estimates of a coming year are prepared so long in advance, and when the necessities of the current year in which they are framed are, to some extent, but subjects of conjecture. It would be a great improvement if, as is the case in most of the Colonies having Representative Assemblies, the Estimates were framed in the year for which they were to take effect. Be this as it may, there is a still graver objection to the system which has been adopted for very many years by which large sums have, as in the present case, been expended without authority previously obtained from the Council. Hereafter, this is not be the case, as in accordance with instructions recently received from the Secretary of State, the Council will be to a certain extent *en permanence*, that is, a Financial Committee of the whole Council will be required to assemble periodically, to consider and approve or disapprove of any new item of expenditure or any increase of specific vote, which may, from time to time, be submitted by the Governor. At the close of each year, all sums so approved will be covered by a short confirmatory Ordinance.

In the table which accompanies the Supplemental Estimates, full explanations are given in each case of the causes influencing increased or decreased expenditure; and it is unnecessary, therefore, to refer to them specially again.

As regards the Estimates of 1870, they are in very many respects but a reprint of those which met you approval in September last. There are, however, some notable variations to which your attention should be drawn. Thus, you will perceive that in the Financial Estimate, Fol. 3, the Assets on the 1st January are declared to be $123,031.88 as against $130,176.58 assumed last year, and that the revenue for 1870 is estimated at $841,535 in lieu of $781,665, as also that the expenditure is now apparently increased to $916,568.45 from $790,720.45.

The increased Revenue is accounted for as follows:—

1st. By receipt of the instalment for the sale of the Mint, which yielded $40,000.

2ndly. By the contribution of $50,000 from the Special Fund, as authorised by the Secretary of State.

3rdly. By an increased allowance of $11,000 for Stamps, and the Opium Monopoly.

4thly. By a rectification of the previous omission of $4,000 for Medical Fees on Examination of Emigrants.

5thly. By allowance of $9,000 for Departmental savings, that is, for charges placed on the Civil List and Estimates which cannot well be withdrawn, and which will nevertheless remain unpaid.

You will observe that by reason of the transfer to the Special Fund of the interest arising from those deposits, the credit taken for interest in the preceding Estimates has been reduced by $5,000 in these.

The increased expenditure provided for in the present Estimates in seeming excess of that contemplated by the Estimates of September last has been caused by the credits then taken for aid from the Special Fund, by which it was proposed to reduce Departmental charges to the extent of $96,430, say: Harbor Master's Department $10,000, Educational Department $4,448, Police $82,012.

Had these sums been added to the Estimates laid before you in September last, the present increase would have amounted but to $29,288, which considering the provision of $40,000 made for the purpose of Mr. Duddell's lots, would not appear to be in any way excessive.

On the whole, I think you may safely congratulate yourselves on the sound financial position of the Colony, as independent of the Special Fund and other liabilities which are amply covered by Bank Deposits amounting at this date to $430,000, you had available Assets on the 1st of January amounting to $123,031.88. It is much to be regretted that you are not at present at liberty to employ a portion of these great resources in works of pressing public necessity, such as the erection of a new Civil Hospital, and Sanitary improvements in the Chinese portion of the Town.

HIS EXCELLENCY then stated that the Council would proceed to consider the various Ordinances to be brought forward at this session, whose nature would be explained by the Attorney-General.

The Ordinances for the Estimates for 1870 and the Supplemental Estimates having been read for the first time,

The ATTORNEY GENERAL rose to make some remarks on these twelve Ordinances, in compliance with H. E.'s suggestion.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE thought they ought to be laid separately on the table in order that they might be discussed separately.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and the Colonial Secretary explained that no discussion took place on the first reading, whereupon

The CHIEF-JUSTICE yielded, remarking, however, that the first reading was the important one in England.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that without discussing the practice of the House of Commons, he would proceed to make some remarks on these Ordinances. One of these was recommended by the Secretary of State; others were rendered necessary by the practical requirements of the Colony. We could not keep pace exactly with home legislation, but still we were called upon to conform our laws to those of England gradually and with caution. He thought some of these Ordinances would commend themselves to the Council for their practical usefulness. The first was recommended by the Secretary of State, and was the result of 5 or 6 years agitation in connection with the Chinese Passengers Act, 1855. British vessels in making short journeys of less than 30 days might well dispense with some of the regulations which interfered with their competition with vessels of other nations bound by no such stringent rules. Several despatches had been written on the subject by Consuls at the Ports, &c., and the Secretary of State had recommended the passing of this Ordinance in consequence. It was an Ordinance to modify the provisions of the Chinese Passengers Act in respect of short voyages in the China seas. The next related to the punishment of deported persons. Owing to the proximity of the mainland the Colony was continually exposed to the turning up of criminals who had been deported, and of others who though not convicted of a specified crime, were well known to the police, and had been deported as dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony. There was no punishment at present provided for their return. They were merely remitted to their former sentences, and the objection to that mode of dealing with them was that if they returned after the expiration of the time of the sentence they were immediately entitled to be discharged. Their identity was also a very serious matter and it was scarcely advisable that they should be liable to severe punishment simply on the magistrate's warrant. This Ordinance provided that they should be tried by a jury on their return, and their identity being established to the satisfaction of the jury, they should be again deported. If they returned a second time, they should be liable to be flogged. He (the Attorney General) thought this would prove a very salutary Ordinance. The next one provided for the enforcement of the right of re-entry on the part of the Crown. It was often necessary to take possession of lots for which rent was not paid. The proceeding in such cases would now be similar to that in vogue in England, and in fact the Ordinance followed the form of the Imperial Act. The next Ordinance related to pawnbrokers. In consequence of cases which had come before him in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, he had suggested this measure. No doubt the pawnbrokers were bound by the law as it stood to give an accurate description on the tickets of the articles pawned. But in reality they failed to do so, and he thought they should be severely punished for not doing so. There was also a clause relating to the forfeiture of articles pawned. Under the present system these became the pawnbroker's property if unredeemed in so short a time as 3 months. In England the time was 12 months, and it was extended to 3 months more on notice given. Here certainly the time could be similarly extended to 6 months after which the forfeiture was absolute. He thought a period of 6 months, which might be further extended for a like term, would meet the requirements of the place, and it would be still within the time allowed in England. Another section enforced the accurate description on the tickets of the articles pawned, as well as the interest chargeable, and the date fixed for redemption. He had a case recently of a diamond ring, which was described as an old copper ring with a stone in it. Of course this was punishable under the existing law, but unless the law was more clearly pointed out the pawnbrokers would be sure to evade it. After this was an Ordinance empowering the Governor in Council to make regulations for the maintenance of order in the Public Gardens and other public places of resort. There was at present no law to deal with breaches of the regulations, and certainly the public had generally observed them very well; but lately some sailors had challenged the police to summon them before the magistrate for such offences as injuring the shrubs, &c., and it was advisable that there should be some means of doing this, and punishing the offenders summarily by fine. Next came an Ordinance of the utmost importance. It provided for the extension of the jurisdiction and powers of the Summary Court. The jurisdiction was now limited to $500, but there was a great deal of litigation going on in a small way about sums of $700 or $800, which were not important enough to to justify the expense of proceedings in the Supreme Court. People, in such cases, were inclined rather to give up a portion of their claims. It would be a great boon to the Colony if the amount were extended to $1,000, and powers were given to the Court within that amount similar to some which the Supreme Court possessed, as foreign attachment and garnishee clauses. When judgment was given against a man with no effects but debts due to him, he could under a garnishee clause be called upon to state to the Court what was due to him, and such debts should be transferred in satisfaction of the judgment. The next Ordinance related to the administration of the estates and effects of deceased persons. Ordinance 8 of 1860 alluded to the Official Administrator, but omitted to mention that the Registrar of the Supreme Court was *ex officio* Official Administrator; and doubts had arisen from this omission. There was, therefore, in this Ordinance a declaratory clause to this effect, and additional powers were also given to the officer mentioned. It was frequently the case that Chinese in bad circumstances or in bad health went away to Macao or Canton and died there, leaving their property in this Colony. Immediately on their death their accountants or relatives cleared out their property, and when the creditors came to the Official Administrator and asked whether there were any effects, he had to reply that they were gone. He had no actual power to take charge of their shops or property, though he frequently did so, and this enactment was to empower him, according to his discretion, to take charge immediately on hearing of the death until administration should be taken out.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE.—As he does at present.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Well at all events there were some doubts as to his power to do so, which was of very great practical importance. The next section would be to place speciality debts—bond debts—on the same footing as common debts. This had been done in England, and they had to keep pace with the times. Another section had reference to the relief of executors, one section of the Imperial Act alluded to being introduced. The object was to fix a time within which claims must be sent up to the executors. After the expiration of that time the claimants would have to go against those who had received the money. One more section referred to Chinese subjects, domiciled in China, but who have had a temporary residence here, and have left property in the Colony. When administration was granted under the law as it stood, the administration must follow the law of the domicile. But it was frequently difficult to ascertain what the Chinese law was, and this measure provided that the Court might receive as evidence a statement, under the official seal, from a British Consul, of the Chinese law, ascertained from the Chinese Government. The law of administration in China was the law known to learned gentlemen occupying official positions. The next Ordinance was in connection with the liability of inn-keepers. The English law provided that it should not exceed £30, if certain conditions were complied with. Well, here it might be perhaps $100.

Mr. RYRIE thought it ought to be more.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proceeded—The next Ordinance was on the basis of Lord Campbell's Act, relating to accidents caused by negligence, on the part of stage coach proprietors, Railway Companies, &c. Where a man was killed in consequence of such negligence, the executors could proceed against the responsible persons, to compensate the widow and children. The only other Ordinance on which he should remark was one which provided for the reciprocal surrender of criminals, fugitives from justice and deserters, between this Colony and Macao. A general Act on this subject had been passed two days before the departure of the last mail from London, which applied not only to Great Britain, but to all British possessions. The draft of this Ordinance had been sent home, carefully considered by various Departments, and approved of. The condition of this measure was, that a reciprocal measure should be enacted by the Macao Government. It was now before that Government. The reason for the Ordinance was that whereas the Governor of Macao had frequently acceded to requests for the surrender of deserters from this colony, when he asked for a return of the courtesy the law prevented our granting it. Another Ordinance provided that the costs of the Crown should be, as at home, the same as those of either party to a suit. Another was to make further provision for criminal law and procedure. By the 1st section of 31 and 32 Victoria, cap. 116, it was no defence to a prosecution for larceny or embezzlement that the property was partnership property. It was proposed to apply the same principle here. A point, too, of considerable interest arose the other day about informers. It happened last week that the name of an informer had to be given up by the police, and certainly the text writers leaned to the opinion that such names could not be withheld except in State prosecutions. There was some difference of opinion on the subject, but he believed the Chief-Justice concurred entirely with him, that it would be well to alter the law on the subject.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE.—No, I have come to no conclusion as yet, but if the Council alter the law I shall of course bow to the decision.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—There could be very little doubt that it would be extremely difficult to detect crime if there were not some such alteration. Certainly in this case they never would have found out the crime, but for the informer. He had been promised by the police that his name should not be divulged. He (the Attorney-General) hoped that nothing would happen to the man. If there was any suspicion of foul play then the prisoner should have the chance of showing a conspiracy, but the Attorney-General should have power to examine the matter for himself, and to prevent such disclosures.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE was inclined to think a modification of the law would be useful.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Then as to the five days' notice to be given to prisoners before their trial. This was a very good provision if the five days were to be calculated before the day of trial, and not before the day for opening the Sessions. The Chief-Justice, he believed, was inclined to dispense with the notice altogether.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—In England there is no notice.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL then said there was another point about juries in capital cases. They were not allowed to separate now until the trial was over. He thought a discretionary power should be given to the judge; where there was no question, from the position of the jurors, that they would not abuse the confidence placed in them.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE.—If you give me such discretion, I shall never exercise it. I think it very important in capital cases to keep the jury together. If I am directed to do this, I shall do it, but if I am allowed discretion I shall not.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL remarked that in that case, and if members of the Council were of the same opinion, the measure would probably fall through. There was another thing about answers given to policemen by criminals when arrested being taken as evidence. If a man was found in the road with a clock in his hand and asked where he got it, he might say "It was given to me to carry to a shop." But in the Supreme Court he might say "I found it on the road." Then you want the evidence of the policeman as to what he had previously said, which at present, you cannot have. There was also a difficulty about statements of prisoners before the magistrate. They were always warned that what they said would be used against them. It constantly happened that they made important statements, and it was a question whether the interpreter at the Court should come to the Supreme Court, and say that the translation was a correct rendering of the statement made by the prisoner.

The bills were then read a first time, and H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor then adjourned the Council *sine die*.

THE FORGED DESPATCH FROM TSENG-KWO-FAN TO MR. WADE.

The following is the full text of the above extraordinary document. The *North China Herald*, in which it is reprinted, mentions there is no question about its being forged, but its effect upon the people must nevertheless have been powerful:—

LETTER FROM TSENG KWO FAN TO THOMAS WADE, THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR.

Illustrious Prince Wade.—Since our separation, eight years ago it has been a cause of grief to me that we have lived apart from each other. You, Sir, like a bird have winged your way to the Celestial streets (Peking); while I, a poor rustic, like a coiled snake have been confined to the sea-shore. I have, however, often called to remembrance your bright renown, though I had no opportunity of personal intercourse with you.

Lately, there came from the Capital an individual who informed me, at length, of your having gone to the Tsungli Yamen and presented in person a treatise, called, a brief and lucid Dissertation; and that the head Commissioner of Customs, Prince Hart, had also prepared a paper, styled, the view of an outsider.

These productions are of great length, with sentence heaped upon sentence, and paragraph upon paragraph, each containing several thousand characters. They treat with endless discursiveness of both Chinese and Foreign affairs, and are calculated to make the hair of every intelligent Chinese reader to stand on end, and to cause him to burn with indignation, and to blush with shame, without any place to hide his head. O! Ambassador! Ambassador! how deep and comprehensive is your love to our country!

But your servant ventures privately to express his surprise that you, gentlemen, should manifest so much perspicacity in your deliberations on behalf of others, and exhibit, at the same time, such dullness of perception as regards yourselves. In the case of others, your powers of discrimination are indeed clear as the sun, but touching yourselves they are black as darkness itself. It is, moreover, a surprise to me that while your treatment of the relations between China and Foreign countries is characterised with so much penetration, your views as to Heaven's doctrine are so very remote from the mark, and so impossible of general application.

You, Sir, have spent many years in the Middle Kingdom, and have lately found a resting place in the Capital, where you have an opportunity of inspecting daily the Imperial Gazette, and making yourself acquainted with all the movements of the Palace. There is not a memorial presented to the Throne from the four quarters of the Empire, the contents of which are not fully known to you. [Here there a few sentences which are very obscure, but which seem to be an exhortation to Mr. Wade not to employ the knowledge which he thus obtains to his own aggrandisement, and the possible disturbance of the public peace.]

Now, your servant has always understood that the man who holds the Empire, must approve himself in all his acts to the general sentiments of the people, and be at the same time in accord with Heaven's doctrine; and that he look not merely to his own aggrandisement. But, gentlemen, your words seem to imply that there is yet another doctrine, which is outside of the doctrine of the Universe. To place this before you in a clear light, let me use the following illustration.

Suppose a hereditary nobleman, possessed of a magnificent mansion, with buildings linked together as numerous as the clouds. From inability to repair it, by degrees it showed signs of decadence. A neighbour, who lived hard by, and who had coveted this mansion for years, suddenly came to him and said, 'You, Sir, have a very extensive house bordering upon a great thoroughfare—I will rent it.' Without waiting for his assent or dissent, he at once drew up a lease, pressed its acceptance upon the nobleman, and then went in and took forcible possession. After a time he again came to him and said—'The walls of your house, Sir, are sadly out of repair; thieves and robbers abound in; why don't you keep it in order? If your own ability is insufficient, I will help you.' The result was that the nobleman lost his mansion, and his neighbour became the master of it.

Now, Sir, I venture to ask what kind of doctrine is this, and how your own words about 'unwillingness, and inability; and the strong forcing; the unwilling, and assisting the incapable,' differ from it? Besides, you know perfectly well that foreigners and natives in their affairs have their points of disagreement, as well as their points of agreement.

I.—*Let me first speak of Trade.*

Hitherto the Emperors of China have always dignified the root and held in less esteem the branches—they have honoured the cultivators of the soil, and the rearers of the silk-worm, and depreciated the mercantile classes. The regulations established for Custom Houses and Markets, respecting the various commodities, were intended to make it difficult for husbandmen to leave their native villages. Trading beyond the seas, and in foreign countries, from time immemorial has been strictly forbidden. But now-a-days, several tens of thousands of miles of the mighty ocean are traversed to and fro for purposes of trade. People of foreign countries manifest a great desire to come to the Middle Kingdom, while natives of the Middle Kingdom exhibit no wish to go to foreign countries. In this we see a point to disagreement in men's minds. Here the native altogether differs from the foreigner; and this, let it understood, not as the result of compulsion. But when we come to the matter of trade itself, the merchants, whether foreign or native, in their calculations about profit and loss, in their nice balancings of capital and interest, in their eagerness to amass as much money as possible, for the support of their families, and for the enrichment of their households, we find that here all are like, all are one, and cannot look upon them as different.

Now, from the time that Western nations first traded with the Chinese Empire down to the present, everything that was calculated to rob us of our sources of wealth, and to deprive us of our means of gain, has been carefully introduced into your Treaties, not one has been omitted. But, if Western people get all, upon what will the natives of China have to depend?

Besides, what you gentlemen say with regard to a revision of Treaty rights every ten years, viz: 'That whatever you Western people want, you will certainly ask for, and whatever you ask for you must certainly obtain, otherwise you will not desist.' Now, let us reflect for a moment and judge impartially. If what you Western folk desire, it be in the power of China to grant—well. But if you say, 'We want our chariot wheels, and our horses hoofs to go through the length and breadth of the land;' then the five mountains and the four seas of China, which Heaven has established, and earth employed as boundaries, in order to meet your wishes, must be levelled and filled up, so as to form a magnificent plain for you to go where you please, to gratify your every desire; then must the hundreds and thousands of the Chinese people become your slaves; the hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of commodities of various kinds, gold and precious stones, be stored up in your treasuries; the hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of fields, houses and gardens pay taxes to you; the hundreds and tens of thousands of livings things, birds and beasts and fishes, be ready to attend at your beck and call.

Now, should but one of all these be found impracticable, you say, you will not desist. But let me tell you, that even *one* of these impracticable things, if unreasonably pressed upon the people of the Middle Kingdom, they will rise *en masse*, and plunge their spears into your bellies; then, the merchandise, gold and precious stones, which you only know how to love and not to hate, will become to you as rottenness in your flesh, and a corroding cancer in your bones: the fields, houses, and gardens, which you so readily buy and will not on any account sell, will all become so many nets and traps to insure your destruction; the birds and beasts and fishes in which you take so much pleasure, will all become your most bitter foes; wherever you go, even within your your own chambers, at all times, and under all circumstances, there is nothing that will not become your adversary. And how is this? Simply because you will not approve yourselves to the general sentiments of the people, and are not in accord with Heaven's doctrine—therefore all these forces are arrayed against you.

II.—*Let me next speak of Religion.*

The great teachers of the Middle Kingdom, are the ancient Kings, Nyiao, Shun, Yu, T'ong, Veng, Vee, Prince Tsin, and Confucius. These holy men never seized a passer-by and said to him, 'You must follow our teaching.' Yet from the Emperor down to the lowest of the people, and from ancient times down to the present, there is not one who has not adopted their teaching. To abandon the teachings of Kings Nyiao, Shun, Yu, Tong, Veng, Vee, Prince Tsin, and Confucius, and enter another religion is to go among beasts, and voluntarily to become beasts. In fact it is a matter of necessity that all right minded people follow the teachings of Kings Nyiao, Shun, Yu, Tong, Veng, Vee, Prince Tsin and Confucius, because they have developed the doctrines of benevolence and righteousness to perfection, and brought out Heaven's law and man's nature to its utmost point, without suffering the smallest particle of error surreptitiously to creep in. And so it is that, even without preaching, men must believe them, and even without waiting to be exhorted, men must naturally embrace them.

But in order to disseminate the religion of the Lord of heaven, Western teachers run hither and thither over the four quarters, learn the local dialects, open preaching halls, utter a thousand words and ten thousand sentences, until their tongues get wearied, and their lips parched; and all this with a view of persuading men to believe in their religion; which they call 'Believing in the Lord of Heaven.' Now in this religion there are things which cannot be believed in, which even the teachers themselves cannot believe in. But what cannot be believed in to exhort others to believe; what oneself is unable to credit, to force others to credit, this is what men's minds will never assent to. Should there, however amongst a thousand or a hundred, be found one or two to believe, they are only servants, poor people, and old women of the villages, the most stupid and vile, of all. Possibly there may be a few bad fellows also—the tares of the people, disreputable characters, with whom their own people would have nothing to do—who having nothing to eat, clandestinely enter this religion for the sake of a livelihood. But these very fellows, in places where neither the ear nor the eye of the Bishop can reach, still continue to offer up sacrifice to the gods, to prostrate themselves before the idols, and to worship their ancestors at the tombs, all in opposition to what is called "the ten commandments." Nor does this arise from their not 'fearing Hell,' and wishing to mount up to Heaven; but from the ineradicable Heaven-implanted nature which they possess, and which no amount of talk about 'Heaven and Hell' could possibly set aside.

As regards the false religions of China. In former times there were the heretics Yiang-cü and Moh-dih; and now we have the Buddhists and Taouists. The Buddhists resemble Moh-dih, the Taouists Yiang-cü. But these two sects even the Earth's Lord (the Emperor) has from time to time respected. From the Han and Tang Dynasties down to the present, they have succeeded in establishing themselves in China. For this, doubtless, they have had their *own motives*. Buddha was a very clever and intelligent man, who prepared and handed down to after ages the Neu-tin classic, which Chinese scholars of ability have revised and embellished for him. In it, no doubt, there is constantly to be found some mysterious and unintelligible things, which have beguiled and entrapped the illiterate. The founder of Taouism lived in the Chow Dynasty, and held the office of Historical Registrar. His teachings are principally about Compassion, Frugality, Purity, and Unselfishness. The Earth's Lord has given countenance to these sects, and no trouble has arisen to the empire from it.

But as regards the religion of the Lord of Heaven, it was imported into China at the close of the Ming Dynasty. Its first teachers, Li-ma-teeo and Nan-wee-jing, and others were men well versed in Astronomy, Geography, and Arithmetic. The books which they wrote upon these subjects contained undoubted truths, in accordance with the views of our own scholars. Therefore all the great officers and learned men of that day were delighted to associate with them. But, I should like to ask which of the modern teachers can be compared with such men. There is not one. The discourses of the present race of teachers on religious matters, are all vapid, faulty, shallow, and coarse, exhibiting their ignorance of the teachings of the Middle Kingdom; and yet they doggedly refuse in imitation of the Buddhists, to invite the aid of intelligent Chinese scholars, to put a fair face on their productions; but open their preaching halls, and pour forth endless vagaries, like a man in a dream. There is no one of the least intelligence who hears them, whose belly do not shake with laughter.

Now the two religions of Buddhism and Taouism, which are so comprehensive and so finely wrought out, have not been able to induce the people of China to separate themselves from the teachings of the Ancient Sages and Kings, how much less can the religion of the Lord of Heaven, which is so immeasurably inferior to them, be expected to accomplish this. And yet, though success is impossible, they *will* disseminate it. Put their motive is apparent. They know very well that the Chinese will never adopt it; yet they employ artful means to gain their own ends. They perform little deeds of mercy; they fill the mouths and bellies of poor people to satiety; they do little meritorious acts, in order to titillate the eyes and ears of the multitude, recompense which await their followers in the future world; so they beguile the minds of men, produce a change in the whole state of their internal being, drown them in such a deep stupor that they cannot possibly recover themselves, and thus they become their victims. At the same time, they themselves care not a straw whether their disciples are advantaged or disadvantaged, live or die; their only desire is that they should be at their own beck, to do with them as they please. When the Empire is at rest they keep these forces of theirs lurking in the grass; but the moment an opportunity occurs, they will gather them together, as numerous as the clouds, form them into a compact body, and then cause them to rebel against the Supreme Power.

Alas! alas! I see in all this calamity brewing for the Middle Kingdom. Our people indeed know it, and this makes them still more averse to adopt this religion; and not that any restraints is exercised upon them by their superiors. Besides, the doctrines of benevolence and righteousness, as taught by the Ancient Kings, have penetrated their hearts so deeply; and the five relations of Prince and Subject, Parent and Child, Husband and Wife, Brother and Brother, Friend and Friend, are so unalterably fixed in the very nature of things, that no mere talk about "Heaven and Hell" will ever be able to supersede them. To wrap up the whole matter in one sentence. A day can never come when the doctrines of Kings Nyiao, Shun, Yü, T'ong, Veng, Vee, Prince Tsin, and Confucius will be annihilated; and therefore a day can never come when this western religion will gain the ascendancy in the Middle Kingdom. How intensely stupid, then, must the propagators of this religion be!

So much for Trade and Religion.

But there is yet another matter, at which your servant ventures to express surprise. You, Prince Hart, in your treatise on the affairs of the Chinese Empire, use the following words, "Pray let me ask, whether the Middle Kingdom will be able always to maintain its sovereign independence?" Now others do not comprehend the meaning of these words, but your servant fully understands them. In Western countries, you have three systems of Government—the Sovereign Monarchical, the Constitutional Monarchical, and the Republican. You designate our country an absolute monarchy, in which the Emperor is supreme. Truly your words ought to lead us to examine ourselves, as to whether we shall indeed be able always to retain our sovereign independence. Pray, sir, let me ask, whether you have used these words from hatred of our Middle Kingdom, and from a desire that we may not be able to do so; or from love to it, fearing lest we might not, and yet hoping that we might have this power? Now, from the beginning, there never has been a ruler in the Middle Kingdom, who has not been able to maintain his sovereign independence. The five Sovereigns regarded the Empire as public property, and transmitted it to the most deserving; but in doing so they maintained their sovereign independence. The three Kings looked upon the Empire as private property, and gave it to their sons; and yet in this they acted with absolute independence. Before the Ching dynasty, the Empire was divided into several petty States, but each separate State maintained its sovereign independence. Since the Ching dynasty downwards, the Empire has been divided into Departments and Districts, each having its own head; but the Emperor is the Sovereign Lord of all. Whether the benevolence of the Emperor be as great as that of Kings Nyiao and Shun, he is the people's Sovereign Lord; or whether he be as tyrannical and depraved as Kings Ts'ih and Ts'in, still he is the people's Sovereign Lord. The point of contact between the Emperor and his people involves, no doubt, much delicacy of deportment; requiring on the one side great benignity of behaviour, and on the other a strict observance of etiquette. When these are properly observed, then the Emperor is indeed the one Sovereign Lord, to whom all look up. But, as regards the systems of Government prevailing in Western countries, whether the sovereign independence of the people, or the joint independence of the people and their ruler—to introduce such systems into China would lead to endless anarchy and confusion.

Let me, however, remind you that the Sovereign independence of the Middle Kingdom is one which has always been maintained by virtue, and not by force. When the wicked hold the reins of power, however strong and mighty, they are sure to come to speedy destruction. But when the righteous rule, however weak and helpless, they will as certainly prosper and flourish. Of this there are abundant proofs in the past history of China. [Here several instances are given]. And now, when Imperial Heaven has so favoured us, by appointing the reigning family to be Lords of China; who for many generations have given us Sovereigns in regular succession, none of whom have lost their virtue; moreover the present Emperor, who ascended the Throne a mere youth, is lovingly instructed by his mother and assisted by his near relatives, all the officers of his household are in the most perfect accord, the small fry of thieves and robbers throughout the Empire have all been exterminated, and all within the four seas earnestly long for peace. How, then, is it that hereafter the Middle Kingdom should not be able always to maintain its sovereign independence?

Ah! Prince Hart, I much fear that your words have a different meaning, and that what you really mean to say is, that Western countries intend to join their forces together, to make a united attack upon the Middle Kingdom; that then it will be cut up into several slices, like a melon, or broken into pieces, like a potter's vessel. If this be your meaning, then indeed the Middle Kingdom will not be able always to maintain its sovereign independence. But, Sir, why speak so lightly on such a serious subject as this? Should the Middle Kingdom be unable aways to maintain its sovereign independence, how would Western nations be advantaged thereby? To refer only to the two important matters of commercial intercourse and the propagation of religion: Now, who conferred these privileges upon you? Was it not his Imperial Majesty? The people, I can assure you, were very far from being pleased with such concessions. But because it was the Emperor's will, and because he had made treaties to this effect with Western nations, none dare to offer any opposition. Here, then, is one great proof that the Middle Kingdom is able to maintain its sovereign independence.

But suppose that the Emperor some day were to issue an edict, to tell his people that if there were any points in these Treaties which they felt to be inconvenient, they might take the matter into their own hands, as he no longer retained his sovereign independence: what then? Why the Chinese people, who had long felt aggrieved and vexed, and who had been long harbouring enmity against Western folk, on hearing of such an edict, even children three feet high, with naked bodies and dishevelled hair, would seize their spears, and be the foremost to fight against you with their lives; then a conflagration would spread from place to place, like a fire in the wilderness such as nothing could extinguish; then all the great warriors throughout the Chinese Empire would suddenly spring to their feet, and without any sovereign power to restrain them, the calamity would be overwhelming, and you Western people, forsooth, do not wish the Middle Kingdom always to retain its sovereign independence.

But you will say, there is a way to bring order out of confusion. Yes; for the confusion in China, China has its own method; and that is to use the weak to overcome the strong. You, Western nations, are indeed strong; but if you make but *one* blunder, then the weak will step forward to crush you. Now this is what your servant means by saying 'that he was surprised that, in your deliberations on behalf of yourselves, you should be so stupid, and in the measure you take of yourselves, so devoid of understanding!'

But my own private opinion is, that no man of any intelligence ever gave utterance to the words which you employ; and that it may be that you, gentlemen, heard some one in foreign countries, when discussing the affair of China, use them; and that you thought it well to repeat what you heard to us, in order to put us on our guard, and to prepare us, when revising the Treaties, for expunging from them whatever was inconvenient, and retaining only what would be of mutual advantage to all parties. If this indeed be so, then may we hope that peace and happiness will eternally prevail amongst us. But if it be that you are really relying on your own little wisdom and watching for an opportunity to obtain additional concessions and to demand things which it is impossible for us to grant, then, you may rest assured, there will be trouble for foreign countries, and much trouble for the Middle Kingdom too; then there will be a trial of strength between the strong and the weak—now peace, and now war. In which event, none can predict what will become of the Chinese Empire.

Your servant is indeed very stupid, and unable to express his thoughts aright. Since I came from Soochow to Shanghai, and had the felicity of meeting you there and listening to your instructions, I have kept them bound round my heart. And now, though I should not dare to do so, yet I venture, in all faithfulness, to tell you the truth; and to present this letter to you, trusting that you will receive it with your wonted clemency, and also be good enough to shew it to Prince Hart.

ACCOUNT OF THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE, BY A CHINESE EYE-WITNESS.

Courier.—

The following is an authentic report of evidence on the late massacre given by a respectable Chinaman at Tientsin:—

TIENTSIN, July 4th, 1870.

Evidence of ——

The man —— resides on the east of the river the rendezvous of large numbers of the parties implicated in the recent violent outrages against foreigners. He is a man of known integrity of character. During the past fortnight, I have had several conversations with him and have received from him voluntary testimony, of which the following is an epitome.

For some weeks before the outbreak witness had heard of a contemplated attack on the French Church. In the first instances, the rumours involved no reference to designs on the lives of foreigners, and the only motive assigned for the threatened destruction of property was, that the beneficial courses of the Feng Shui, which were considered to be seriously obstructed by its existence, might thereby be effectively restored. It was not until a few days before the attack that be heard of any intention to kill foreigners, and when this was first spoken of in his presence, the French residents—more commonly the Tien Chu-chiau, or Roman Catholics, were alone mentioned as the victims to be sacrificed. At this time the talk about Feng Shui had given place to wild stories respecting the alleged abduction by Romish emissaries of native children, and even of adult persons, who were said to have been put to death, and to have been used for various medical compositions and applications. These absurd rumours were diligently and rapidly circulated, so that, at length, he found it impossible to go anywhere without hearing them adverted to. The cry then began to be raised "Death to *all* foreigners, and the entire demolition of foreign property." On Sunday, the 19th, of June, the members of the Fire Brigades in the locality of ——'s residence, appeared on the streets in great force, and ostentatiously published their hostility to foreigners, and their deliberate decision to massacre the whole foreign population. He did not think that this threat would be carried into execution, as he had heard such announcements in former years and knew they had not been verified; but he became so alarmed by manifestations around him that he retired from the neighbourhood, and accompanied by his aged mother, made his way to some relations residing in the country. His friends advised him to remain with them until certain that the popular commotion had subsided, but, on Tuesday, forenoon, 21st of June, he ventured to his home in the hope that the crisis had passed. When drawing near to the Ho-shon-miau, he observed that the main thoroughfares were thronged with armed men, and that the utmost disorder prevailed. He also heard oft repeated cries of "death to all foreign devils." Taking a circuitous route through comparatively unfrequented paths and alleys he shortly reached his own house, which stands some yards distant from the main street in that district. He ascended the roof of his dwelling for purposes of observation, and had scarcely taken his position there, when he saw the mob madly rushing towards three chairs, which were being hurriedly borne in the direction of the foreign settlement. The chairs were seized within a stone's throw of his house, and the deafening cry was raised "here are foreigners! kill the foreigners." The rabble began to strike the chairs, and the occupants jumped out, exclaiming, "we are not French, we are English." He distinctly heard the reply, "that does not matter, we will kill all." He saw the rioters seize a foreign lady, and strike her with their swords. Two foreign gentlemen attempted to rescue her, but they were immediately struck down, and, to all appearance, instantly killed. The lady was then subjected to brutal indignities. She was stripped of her clothing, her person was mutilated, a finger was cut off for the sake of her ring which she wore, and other barbarities perpetrated. The bodies of the lady and gentlemen were then taken and burned on the plain; but he afterwards heard that they were taken up at dark and thrown into the river. He noticed a number of yamen runners on the scene, but did not see a single official. These men never attempted to interfere with the proceeding of the mob, except in one instance, when they advised that the foreign settlement should not be attacked on *Thursday*. Their whole deportment was that of men who approved of the acts of the crowd. He solemnly declares that the guilty offenders claim all the leading officials with the exception of Chung-kung-paou, as heartily encouraging this attack on foreigners. The last named official he pronounces to be in great disfavour with the people, because of his known disposition to save foreigners from these violent and murderous assaults. He testifies that up to yesterday, Sunday, July 3rd, thousands of men were parading the streets armed and eager to complete the extermination of foreigners, and that nothing but the arrival of gunboats has prevented them from visiting the settlement. He most confidently asserts that any foreigner going to the east of the river would be instantly killed, and he knows that the same thing holds good with regard to various parts of the city and its suburbs. He knows the rioters to be exultant at the approach of Tseng-kwo-fan's troops, and to be constantly declaring that a large proportion of the soldiers are in sympathy with their hateful designs and will unite with them in seeking their accomplishment. They parade the streets calling for volunteers to aid their dark crusade, and openly and loudly ask, "What of these gunboats? The foreign devils are few, we are many, and even though some of us be killed, we can soon overcome them by force of numbers." As an incitement to co-operation, they remind the people that the deeds of the 21st of June were followed by needed and abundant rain, and that this circumstance clearly indicates the will of Heaven to have them prosecute to its consummation the object on which they have set their hearts.

Other details were furnished by this witness, but the above paragraph comprizes the important items of his calmly expressed testimony.

REPLY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES RESPECTING COMPENSATION.

The following official correspondence on the above question has taken place:—

H.B.M. CONSULATE,
Tientsin, 20th July, 1870.

SIR,—I have been requested by H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires, to ascertain the amount of damage sustained by British subjects during the late unfortunate troubles.

As I am aware that many of your Chapels were destroyed, and much valuable property lost; I have to request you, if you see fit, to have estimates made of the losses and send them to me, in order that they may be forwarded to the Chinese Authorities.

Your obedient Servant,
W. H. LAY,
Acting Consul.

REPLY OF MESSRS. LEES AND HALL TO THE FOREGOING COMMUNICATION.

Tientsin, 21st July, 1870.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your official letter to us, dated the 20th instant, touching the losses sustained by Missions we represent, during the recent outrages.

We cannot but express our surprise, not only that at this early stage we should be required to state the amount of those losses, but that, prior to the settlement of the more important questions which are still pending, the subject of monetary compensation should be entertained at all.

Apart altogether from the fact that we are yet uncertain as to the action which will be taken at the present crisis—almost certainly by the French, and possibly even by our own Government—action which it might be as useless as it would be impolitic for us to forestall by consenting to any unsatisfactory condonation of the crimes which have been committed; it can hardly be necessary to remind you that until peace has been definitively secured, there are various items of loss for which we should feel it to be our duty to claim compensation, the limits of which can hardly yet have been reached. Such is the utter disorganisation of this city and neighbourhood that all mission work must in all likelihood, be suspended for months to come. Our respective staffs are thus thrown upon our hands. Our country converts, both in this province and in Shantung, are everywhere expecting new outbreaks, in their various districts. Native Christians in the city continue to be daily exposed to spoliation and personal injury, while there is every reason to fear that our own appearance in the streets would still be fraught with danger.

With respect to our chapels, we fear that, however willing we might be to meet the wishes of His Excellency, it is not possible for us to do so. Our converts hardly dare linger in the neighbourhood of the ruins; what hope can there be, then, that we can visit them in safety, or procure builders' estimates as to the cost of re-erection, not to speak of any actual attempt at restoration? Our deliberate conviction is, that such an attempt would only end in their renewed destruction, even if workmen could be found brave enough to undertake the task.

Will you forgive our expressing an anxious desire not to be separated from our suffering French brethren, in any settlement of these unhappy troubles? This is not a mere question of sentiment. We cannot but feel that the interests of our country are involved in what has occurred. We are British subjects, resident here under the protection of treaties, and engaged in the prudent prosecution of our lawful calling. Our lives have been sought, our property has been destroyed, our converts grieviously injured, and our characters assailed. Moreover, there seems good reason to believe, that at least one of the murdered Sisters was a British subject. There cannot be the slightest doubt upon the mind of anyone who has been brought much into converse with the people, during the last few weeks, that the original design was to treat all nationalities alike. It is easy to understand why the mandarins are now anxious to produce a different impression. But just as the excuses which unhappily served them so well, in regard to the outrages at Formosa, Yangchow, and elsewhere, fail them now, so should the evident falsity of their present professions, of special friendship with ourselves, fail to seperate us from those allies with whose interests our own so evidently are bound up.

We beg you will not mistake us. We are not crying for war and vengeance, but we do claim justice, and we hold most firmly to the belief, that the path of safety and of honour, no less for individual Englishmen, than for our Government, is to stand by our fellow sufferers in the hour of trial. Nay, more, we believe this, for obvious reasons, to be the most merciful line of action in reference to the Chinese themselves.

We scarcely know, whether we ought to apologise for venturing to express such views; for we hope that they find an echo in your own and every other heart. We have only, therefore, respectfully to assure you that we shall strive to meet, as soon as possible, the wishes of H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires, and to request you to represent to him our difficulties in the matter.—We are, sir,

Your most obedient servants,
JONATHAN LEES,
London Mission Society.
WILLIAM N. HALL,
Methodist Mission Society.

To W. H. LAY, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consul.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
By Steamer "Cambodge."
ALEXANDRE BOYER
HAS received a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the season.
JACCONET AND MUSLIN DRESSES of the last fashions.
French Figured and Printed PERCALES.
Assorted Figured Gauze TRIMMINGS.
Ladies' STRAW HATS.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Rich Black Corded SILK LLAMAS.
THREAD GLOVES, White & Coloured.
A fine Assortment of BLACK LACE.
French and English PERFUMES, from the best makers.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.
White LINEN DRILL and DUCK for PANTALOONS.
Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.
Ladies' DRESSMAKING.
33, Queen's Road, late BOWRA & Co.'s PREMISES.
tf 2268 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

By the last French Mail,
ALEXANDER BOYER,
HAS received, also, a large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentleman's Kid BOOTS; Fancy White Straw *Sailors'* HATS, both for gentlemen and children.
White and Coloured SOCKS, &c., &c.
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Apply to HUGO PELLICO,
Wyndham Street, No. 31.
1m 1282 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

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tf 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

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Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing FELT. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 1005 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

FOR SALE.
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HESSE & Co.
tf 948 Hongkong, 24th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.
DREYSE'S Prussian NEEDLE GUNS. CARBINES.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1171 Hongkong, 21st May, 1870.

FOR SALE.
COWING & Co.'s Ships' PUMPS.
Two of Cowing & Co.'s FIRE ENGINES,
with Air-chamber for fire extinguishing compound.
Notice.—Only two persons are required to work this engine, with as much efficiency as 20 or 30 men can an ordinary one. The supply of water and chemicals can be constantly kept up, till the fire is extinguished.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1172 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

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ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
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SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

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3 BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany.
1 SEMI-GRAND, 1 COTTAGE GRAND, 1 COTTAGE (upright,) — Selected for this climate.
For particulars, address A.B.C., care of this paper.
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SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.
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Dried APPLES, in barrels.
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Champagne, CARTE D'OR, quarts and pints.
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Beg to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that in order to make room for their expected arrivals of WINTER GOODS, they intend offering from August 1st to 31st, the undermentioned articles, the whole of which have been greatly reduced in price.
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Plain and Fancy SILKS, POPLINS, AND FOULARDS.
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100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in, by 2¼ inches.
Apply to the undersigned.
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tf 485 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

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tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

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The undersigned has also appointed *Tsoo-ping* to act as his Agent, who is authorized to receive all monies due to the Hotel, and whose signature will be a full discharge. He is further authorized to make all purchases of stores, &c., required for the Hotel.
The undersigned trusts that the new arrangements will tend to secure the comfort of visitors, and no exertions on the part of the persons employed by him will be wanting to insure the same.
LE YIK,
Lessee.
1m 1335 Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

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AN ENGLISH LADY, residing in Geneva, is desirous of RECEIVING a FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS. They will have every home comfort and attention, together with a thorough ENGLISH and FRENCH EDUCATION. Terms, £60 per annum. Reference given and required.
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1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

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(By appointment).
Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.
Head Stones cut and erected.
Spring Gardens,
Opposite Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
tf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

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THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 226 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

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Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

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Superintendent

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tf 876 May3

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[1914 Omaha, Nebraska.

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Works of the above Company are now completed, and the Distillation of Spirits from Molasses is daily going on. The spirit has been pronounced by able judges to be of a superior quality, and only requires age to bring it up fine Old Jamaica Rum. Intending Purchasers can see Samples, and get any information required, at the Office of the Undersigned, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

ZEPH. BARTON,
General Manager.

Office, *East Point*,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1870. 1tf 1037

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL
HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
H. P. AUSTIN, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd „ (2 Beds in ea. Room) „ „ $2.00
3rd „ (Public Wards) „ „ $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.
1st Class .... $60.
2nd „ .... $40.
3rd „ .... $20.)

By order,
H. P. AUSTIN,
Treasurer.

1314 Hongkong, 25th October, 1869.

THE undersigned, of KWONG HING, No. 57, at Scott Lane, Praya, was hitherto a partner in the business carried on by KWONG KEE Coal Shop; but lately by mutual agreement he has transfered his shares to some other party, and consequently his interest and responsibility in the said shop has ceased.

KWONG HING, Shop of the undersigned, has always on hand all sorts of best Coal for sale, at a very moderate price.

AH YON,
KWONG HING SHOP.

3m 1129 Hongkong, 16th June, 1870.

REMOVAL.

ON the 1st of May next, Dr. V. D. COLLINS, Dental Surgeon, will REMOVE his Office to the House on *Arbuthnot Road*, formerly occupied by G. F. HEARD, Esq.

tf 790 Hongkong, 28th April, 1870.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st Sept.)

NO 5, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin St.* Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1424 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

TO LET,

FROM 1st September; two or three spacious ROOMS, suitable for OFFICES—1st floor of building lately occupied by Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co. Apply to

T. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 2, *Chancery Lane*, containing 5 Rooms and Outhouses. Water laid on. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 1372 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1870.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

THE commodious threestoried HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 802 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE Spacious Family Residence in *Bonham Road*, lately occupied by R. MCMURDO, Esq., with Stabling and Garden attached, Gas and Water laid all over the House and Offices.

The Houses, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, West Terrace, *Caine Road*, containing 4 Rooms each, with Bath Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point.

tf 789 Hongkong, 27th April, 1870.

TO LET,
(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gillson.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 488 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

TO LET,

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picula capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYER & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to

A. McLEOD,
At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street.*

tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THOSE desirable ROOMS, known as Nos. 6 and 10, CLUB CHAMBERS.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1174 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

A BUNGALOW at *Pokufolum.* Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASSFOUNDERS.
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE,

tf 600 Hongkong, 29th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF LEE-A-FOONG.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having Claims against the Estate are notified to send the same to the undersigned before the 10th August next, after which date no Claim will be allowed.

W. H. NOTLEY,
Trustee to the Estate.

tf 1304 Hongkong, 20th July, 1870.

CARD.

W. H. FOSTER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

6m 646] [Ap. 4

NOTICE.

LES Bureaux du Consulat de France sont actuellement transférés au No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

Pour Le Consul de France, Le Chancelier,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.

tf 510 Hongkong, 14 March, 1870.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

tf1 [22] [Ag]

TUCK-LEE,
SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,
No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Whampoa Beef.* [1y 2108

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY
SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL
of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500 0 0
£30,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols	28,085 1 8
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited —every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1864	£621,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146 7 3
„ „ „ 1866	124,165 7 5
„ „ „ 1867	128,583 5 10
„ „ „ 1868	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL," HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents.

2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ½ do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do do
Above six months the full annual rate.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice, the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent. per annum
Otherdwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow.—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. 1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

EDW. NORTON,
Agent.

tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. SAMUEL JOHN GOWER and Mr. HENRY MURRAY are authorized to sign our firm in China from this date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1m 1435 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day closed our business in Hongkong.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf 1290 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, under the style or firm of DENT & Co., on the premises occupied by my late firm.

JOHN DENT.

6m 1191 Shanghai, 13th June, 1870.

MR. S. W. POMEROY, JR., is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, at Hongkong.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1150 Hongkong, 17th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

TURNER & Co.

tf 522 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2311 China, 1st December, 1869.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SCOTT FITZ is this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. R. S. DANA retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 68 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

tf 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. NINIAN CRAWFORD, in our Hongkong firm, ceased on the 31st March last, and Mr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN and Mr. JOHN SAMUEL COX have been admitted partners therein from the said day.

Our said firm now consists of DAVID ROBERT PENTON CRAWFORD, JOHN SAMUEL COX, and JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

3m 842 Hongkong, 4th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.

tf 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 14th May, 1870.

A FONG
PHOTOGRAPHER,
54, *Queen's Road, Hongkong,*

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.

tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Company's Steamer

"GODAVERY,"

Capt. de Girard, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 5th of August, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

6d 1418 Hongkong, 30th July, 1870.

FOR LONDON *direct, via* SUEZ CANAL, *calling at* SINGAPORE *and* PENANG.

THE O. S. S. Co.'s steamship

"NESTOR,"

will arrive here on or about 6th August, and have immediate dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
4, *Praya.*

tf 1400 Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Ashton, will have quick dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1432 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 North German Barque

"HUGO & OTTO,"

Capt. Riebert, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1443 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"MARY BANGS,"

Arthur, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1436 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE A 1 American Clipper Barque

"BENEFACTRESS,"

Captain E. C. ELDRED, will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 1406 Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"MARIA-Y-VICENTA,"

St. Coloma, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1347 Hongkong, 18th July, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY,
(To follow the "Sea Shell.")

THE well-known A 1 Clipper Ship

"ONWARD,"

Capt. Wm. Whyte, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1331 Hongkong, 15th June, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Barque

"HUDSON,"

J. M. Vaughan, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate dispatch for the above port.

For balance of Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1240 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque

"GEORGES,"

Captain Malzard, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1185 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Second and Revised Edition of the "ROYAL VISIT BOOK,"

illustrated by a Portrait of His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh (taken in Hongkong), and by Photographs of Scenes and Incidents of the Prince's Visit to Hongkong.

PRICE $5, PER COPY.

In compliance with a general wish expressed to the Compiler that the work should take a more permanent form, this Edition is issued in a suitable binding. A photograph of S. John's Cathedral has also been added.

NORONHA & SONS.
Government Printers.

1m 1386 Hongkong, 16th July, 1870.

F. D. WALKER & CO.
SHIP BROKERS
AND
GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 24B, YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.

1y 641] [Ap. 4

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL AT PAGODA ANCHORAGE, FOOCHOW.

Committee of Management:—
CHARLES A. SINCLAIR, Esq.
DAVID KING, Esq., Jr.
W. PATERSON, Esq.
A. W. G. RUSDEN, Esq.
J. G. FRY, Esq.
W. P. GALTON, Esq.
Monsieur P. GIQUEL.
Captain C. L. SHAW.
W. B. KINNEAR, Esq.
Honorary Surgeons:—
J. R. SOMERVILLE, M.D., F.R.C.
H. C. SHERWIN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

THIS institution, built by public subscription, is now open to receive patients.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.
1st Class .... $2, per diem.
2nd .... 1, „

As the institution has been established for charitable purposes, and as it will not be entirely self-supporting, the committee solicit further subscriptions, which will be received by the Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong.

W. B. KINNEAR,
Honorary Secretary.

1m 1325]

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
EDW. NORTON.

6m 845 Nagasaki, Japan, April, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE Undersigned has opened his new rooms, No. 29, *Queen's Road*, next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

J. THOMSON.

tf 915 Hongkong, 16th May, 1870.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE Official Notes and Evidence in the proceedings of the NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, as to the collision between the U.S. Corvette *Oneida* and the P. & O. Steamer *Bombay.*

A few copies have been forwarded to the *Daily Press* office, on sale, and may be had on application. Price 50 cents.

tf 467 Hongkong, 8th March, 1870.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS AT HONGKONG
FOR Boutelleau & Co.'s Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Co.'s BRANDY.

Well-known in the East as the 3-dagger Brand. Stock always on hand.

tf 1072 Hongkong, 9th June, 1870.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.
SHIPPING & COMMISSION AGENTS.
HONGKONG.

tf 1078] [June 9

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Shanghai.—Per *Venus*, to-day, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Maria y Vicenta*, at 3.30 P.M. to-day, the 4th instant.

For Shanghai.—Per Messageries Imperiales Str. *Godavery*, at 5 P.M. to-day, the 4th August.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Catherine Apcar*, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 11.30 A.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*COLUMBIAN,*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 4th August, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 3rd August.

The Post-Office will be open until 8 P.M., on the 3rd August.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 4th August.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 4th August, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 4th Aug., will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 4th August.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet *Imperatrice* will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, India, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 11th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 10th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 11th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*COLUMBIAN,*" Capt. STEWART, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 4th August, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the 3rd, Specie and Parcels until 2 P.M. on the 3rd at the office.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent,*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th August, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*IMPERATRICE,*" Commandant MACAIRE, (H.I.M.N.), with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 10th August. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 30th July, 1870.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.
via PANAMA *or* OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE S. S. "*AMERICA,*" Capt. WARSAW, will sail from Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M. precisely.

No Freight received after Noon of the 11th instant. No Parcel packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 P.M. day of sailing.

The steamer leaving Shanghai same date will make close connection at Yokohama.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, and by OVERLAND ROUTE to principal points in the United States and Canadas, and, connecting with the various steam lines from New York to Liverpool, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, and Havre.

Through Tickets issued, also, to New York and Europe via Panama Route, and to Europe, per steamers of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, The West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, and The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, from Aspinwall direct. Connections made at Panama with Steam lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, by which passengers are ticketed through.

Through Bills of Lading given for Freight via CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD and its connections to the principal points in the United States and Canadas, and, for Freight *Overland* for ENGLAND and the CONTINENT.

Through Bills of Lading given, also, for New York and Europe via Panama route, and to Europe via Aspinwall Lines, to Ports of Mexico, and ports on the West Coast of Central America, and South America to as far as Valparaiso.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.

All Freight payable in advance in Mexican dollars, or on delivery in American gold, with 8 per cent. additional, at Shipper's option.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20%, upon the amount of the regular fare.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by W. H. Bell, per D. Warres Smith, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.